REGISTERED No. [illegible]—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,316—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of th *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. L. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 21st Sept. 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Callingapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on TUESDAY, the 16th September 1878, at 10 a. m. calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie both ways.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 210	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	200	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	560	340		140	
Naples	560	340		140	
Leghorn	560	340		140	
Genoa	560	340		140	
Marseilles	550	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE HARNESS, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, Selected from the Best Brewings, are received by TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS.
CARTRIDGES.
POWDER.
SHOT.
WADDING.
SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made up, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

Per 1 dozen case, cash ....Rs. 22-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	30th do. Monday.
(s)	MALWA	2933	450	W. E. Breeze	7th Oct.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	14th do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE.—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 cases white Shirtings.
5 ,, ,, Jacconets.
10 ,, T Red Chintz.
5 ,, Bed Ticks.
1 bale Water Twist.

A few articles of English made gold jewellery, consisting of sets of brooches, bracelets, and earrings set with pearls.

By order of the Administrator General wearing apparels and sundries belonging to the estate of the late Mr. George Butler on account of the concerned—6 cases of glassware consisting of sherry and portglasses, tumblers, water jugs, green and ruby claret glasses, water goblets with tumblers, bowls, decanters, night lamps, 12 inch plain hemispheres, &c.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
1 Commissariat Mule.

SALE OF SUPERIOR OLD BRANDY AND WINES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms :—

25 boxes Hennessy's bond label brandy.
25 do Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy brandy.
15 do do in glass barrels.
15 do do in half barrels.
25 do Arthur Chapiot's brandy.
15 do do do do in flasks.
15 do do do do in ½ flasks.
25 do Perceval Frere's brandy.
45 dozen best sherry.
50 do Cisac medoc.
12 do Margaux claret.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th instant at 2 p.m.

Landed Ex Troopships from Cyprus.

A quantity of Commissariat Stores comprising flour, parched gram, powa, rice, tobacco, dates, dhall, ghee, and dead stock.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1878.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p m. at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No. 12, to close account of the consigned Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are :—

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Dutchess of Netherland in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Moment Alone, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zug, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Dutchess of Devonshire, Rufstein, Zeller Valley, Highland of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Oberla, Huslem, Spring, Kochel Lake, Lavenia Fisherman's Daughter, Reims of Spetz, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shepherd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Thames, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450 very superior various chromos in gilt and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues now ready may be had from

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF Materials of the Painted Wooden House, adjoining the European General Hospital, in Fort George, near Boree Bunder.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE & Co. will sell for removal the house, &c., lately occupied by Mr. A. Vaz, by Public Auction, at the above place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p. m., all the materials consisting of quantity of tiles, wooden walls, planking, plank ceiling, posts, joists, battens, iron barred and plain windows, doors, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, September 16th 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

MR. NEUBERG has much pleasure in announcing arrival of large Consignments of

TRICHINOPOLY,
DINDIGUL,
COCONADA,
AND
PONDICHERRY
CHEROOTS & CIGARS,

manufactured of choicest Tobacco, personally selected from the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

to the high class quality of which, he would respectfully draw the special attention of Smokers.

The large variety of Brands held in stock, are all *specialités*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. Neuberg is confident they will meet that approval from Connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CIGARETTES,
Mild, Medium and Full Flavored
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JACOBABAD RACES, advertised to take place at Christmas, are indefinitely POSTPONED.

F. ABBOTT,
Honorary Secretary.

FOR SALE,

THE MARYLAND ESTATE, situated at head of Kotiaddi Pass, North Wynaad, containing 182 acres, about 114 acres Coffee in bearing and 68 acres Forest, Bungalow, Cooly Lines, &c.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.,
Calicut.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED, UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 17th day of September 1878.

ARDESHEER B. KAPADIA,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE,
Liquidators.

Bombay, 34, Elphinstone Circle, 13th September 1878.

NOTICE.

THE COLABA COMPANY LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September current, at 2-15 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and confirm the final accounts of the Liquidation.

2. To pass a Resolution that the affairs of the Company have been fully wound up.

J. GUSTADJEE,
Liquidator of the Colaba Company, Limited.

Bombay, 14th September 1878.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the New Colaba Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of September current, at 2-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1878.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Tapidass Vurjdass and Mr. K. R. Cama, who go out by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 25th current, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th September 1878.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of September, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of Mr. W. G. Hall, who joined the Board on the retirement of Mr H. Maxwell in February last, and of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, who has resigned. Mr. Hall offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The following Resolution will then be proposed as a special resolution according to the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and under the power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act :—

"That the present capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 375 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be paid up. That the said shares shall be offered in the first instance at par to the existing shareholders in the Company, who may first apply for them : And that provided the shares be not so applied for when the Directors give notice of their intention to issue them, it shall be at the discretion of the Directors of the Company to issue the said shares at such time, place, and in such manner as may seem to them fit and proper."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th September to 27th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th September 1878.

DR. KIRBY'S PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.

A VALUABLE remedy for Nervous Diseases characterised by Debility, Impoverished Blood, and loss of Nerve Power, conditions induced by Physical and Mental overwork by excessive and prolonged anxiety, worry, dissipation and excesses of various kinds.

These Pills are of great advantage to Brain Workers, Clergymen, &c.

Cash Price Re. 1-14 and Rs. 3-4.

SOLE AGENTS,
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADUMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Contractor and Tent Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has at considerable expense made several special alterations and additions to his tents to suit their convenience and comfort. These gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his tents were far superior in every respect to others, and that the charges were moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time a Tent of any description for gentlemen who may be desirous of having one of their own on short notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.			
Dining Tent with Rooms	32'	×	22'
,, ,,	31'	—	21'
Field Officers	29'	—	17'
Captains	24'	—	14'
Rowtee	24'	—	14'
Horse Stable			
Double Pole	20'	—	16'
SINGLE POLE TENTS.			
Subalterns	18'	—	14'
Do.	14'	—	14'
Hill	12'	—	12'
Staff Officers	12'	—	12'
Bechoba	12'	—	12'
Do.	10'	—	10'
Horse Stable			
Necessary	5'	—	5'
Do.	4'	|	4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Emambara, Bhendy Bazar Road, Bombay.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Fairbairn's Mills and Millwork, new edn 1878	15	12
Vonloher's work on Cyprus	6	12
Draper's Scientific Memoirs	8	12
Mayne's Treatise on Hindoo Law and Usage	18	8
Latham's Sanitary Engineering, new edn. 1878	18	12
Ure's Dictionary of Science and Art, 3 vols	66	8
Oliver's first Lesson in Botany, new edn. 1878	3	0
Bucknell's Habitual Drunkenness	1	12
Hamilton's Nervous Diseases	8	12
Fox's Treatise on Water, Air, and Food	8	0
Weber's History of Indian Literature	11	4
Cust's Modern Language of East Indies	7	8
Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne	2	4
Trunen's Regiments of the British Army	6	12
Royal Navy List, corrected to 1st July 1878	2	0
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for Aug.	2	4
The Indian List, Civil and Military, for July 1878	6	12
Architect—volume January to June 1878	8	12
Ganot's Treatise on Physic, new edn	9	8
The New Republic by Mallock	3	12
Taylor's Story of my Life	5	12
Sanderson's Wild Beasts of India	15	12
The Book of British Ballads, by S. C. Hall	2	4
Tables of Rules and Regulations respecting Examinations for the Home Civil Service, The Army, The Civil Service of India	1	8
Stanford's Popular Map of the Turkish Empire, &c., showing the new Boundaries as settled by the Congress of Berlin	2	4
Ditto Map of Cyprus, showing the Administrative Divisions and the Identified Ancient Cities, 1878	3	12
Cyprus, our New Colony, and what we know about it	0	12
Moss's Cotton Manufacturers', Managers' and Spinners' New Pocket Guide	2	4
Hunter's Studies in Double entry Book-keeping	1	8
Dick's Division of Strictures of the Uretha	1	12
Mellhouse's Manual of Italian Conversation for Schools and Travellers	1	8
Davidson's Manual of House Painting, Graining, Marbling, &c.	3	12
Ancient Classics—Lucretius	1	12
Romola, by George Eliot	2	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED.

The NEW MASONIC NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES for Craft and Mark Degrees.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

THE NEW SEASON'S PRESERVED VEGETABLES,

JUST RECEIVED Ex. S.S. "GWALIOR."

		Cash Rs.	a.
ARTICHOKES	Per tin	1	6
ASPARAGUS, finest picked, German	,,	2	4
Do. large heads	,,	1	8
BEANS, French (Haricot Verts)	,,	0	10
CARROTS, English 1 lb.	,,	0	6
MACEDOINES, or Mixed Vegetables (Cross & Blackwell's)	,,	0	10
MUSHROOMS, preserved, half pint	,,	0	8
Do. do. one pint	,,	0	12
Do Black, Leicestershire	,,	0	10
PEAS, English, one lb. tins	,,	0	7
PETIT POIS (au Naturel)	,,	0	9
PARSNIPS, English	,,	0	7
TURNIPS, English	,,	0	6
TRUFFLES, in small bottles	Each	2	0
Do. in large ,,	,,	3	12

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received ; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Prices for Cash Quarts	Rs. 4 0 per doz.	in Casks of	4 doz.
Pints	,, 2 12 ,,	,,	2 doz.
Hogshead	,, 53 0 per hhd.		

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

WALLACE & Co.,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of

Messrs. Wm. CAMERON & BRO.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the PATETI HOLIDAYS on FRIDAY, the 20th and SATURDAY the 21st instant, instead of on the days previously advertised :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporatio
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, September 6, 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SADDLE HORSE or GALLOWAY, quiet and suited for a Lady. Wm. WATSON and Co., 24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—Red and White in Quarts and Pints, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 21 per case. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

TO LET, one NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM and one other with or without Board. Apply at the London Tiffin Rooms, opposite the Post Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A nearly new English-built VICTORIA PHAETON with a pair of well matched Bay Arab Horses height about 14-1, age 5 years ; price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

AN EFFICIENT SUBSTITUTE FOR QUININE.

Price Rupees Twenty per pound tin. Postage Annas Twelve extra. Cash to accompany all orders.

Apply to SUPERINTENDENT BOTANICAL GARDEN Howrah, near Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require, for twelve months, commencing 1st November next. (estimated at 70 Tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 25th September next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 17th August 1878.

NOTICE.

THE DEWAN of TRAVANCORE will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the contract for the supply of 4,00,000 Indian Maunds of BOMBAY SALT required for the use of the Travancore Government.

2. The sale will take place at the Huzzoor Cutchery at noon on the 8th October 1878 when intending bidders should be present either in person or by duly authorized Agents.

3. Each bidder will be required to make a deposit of 500 Rs. before the commencement of the sale, and none but those who have made this deposit will be permitted to compete.

4. In the case of unsuccessful bidders, the deposits will be returned immediately after the sale is over. In the case of successful parties they will be retained as security against defaults until the required security is furnished and the agreement entered into before the Commercial Agent.

5. In addition to the forfeiture of the deposit parties who fail to execute the agreement will be held liable for losses the Government may sustain in consequence of their default and shall not be entitled to any profits that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

6. The contract will be put up in 12 lots of 30,000 maunds each and one of 40,000 maunds. But if the parties present at the sale so wish it, the Government will have no objection to put up the whole quantity for one or both of the Ports specified below as one or two whole lots.

7. The Salt will be delivered into the Bankshalls or Godowns as noted in the margin, and all charges until the Salt reaches the Godowns will have to be borne by the Contractor.

Maunds.
3,30,000 at Alleppey.
70,000 at Monombom.

8. The delivery shall commence immediately after contract and shall be completed before the end of April 1879.

9. The Salt will have to be removed in bags from the Bombay Works, and brought and landed also in bags. These bags will be returned to the owners after the Salt has been stored.

10. The Salt will be received by weight at Alleppey by passing the bags in trucks over the weigh bridge and counting 82½ English lbs. to one Indian Maund, and at Monombom by passing them over the weighing Machines graduated in Maunds and Seers.

11. The public are hereby informed that the Government of Bombay will not require prepayment of the salt duty (except 3 pies per maund which will not be refunded), and the following Rules will now obtain and they must be strictly complied with :—

(a). On entering into contracts the contractors will be furnished with certificates under the seal and signature of the Commercial Agent specifying the quantities of Salt they are authorized to procure for the use of this Government.

(b). Duplicates of these certificates will be forwarded by the Commercial Agent to the Bombay Salt authorities.

(c). On production of the original Certificates the Bombay Government will permit the Contractor to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per Maund, as much Salt as he is authorized to procure. The quantity shipped in each Vessel will be marked on the face of the certificate in the possession of the Contractor and of the duplicate, and will also be communicated to the Commercial Agent.

(d). Immediately after the salt is delivered the Commercial Agent will ascertain if the whole quantity shipped has been landed. If not he will levy upon the deficient quantity the full Export duty of 2 Rs. 8 annas. Thus no allowance for wastage will be made hereafter.

(e). After each shipment has been received, the Commercial Agent will grant a certificate showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case that full duty at 2 Rs. 8 annas has been recovered from the shipper upon the deficient quantity.

(f). This certificate must be produced before the Bombay authorities within two months at the latest from the date of shipment.

(g). Satisfactory security either in Government paper or cash to the extent of 15 Rs. per 100 Maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into, to enable the Commercial Agent to recover the duty on deficiencies and for the general fulfilment of the contract.

12. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered.

13. Approved samples of Bombay Salt will be exhibited at the time of sale and only such salt must be supplied and all Salt of inferior quality will be rejected.

14. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the bids without assigning a reason.

15. Any further information can be had on application to the Undersigned.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent.

Commercial Office, Alleppey, 31st August 1878.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, on account of the PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September 1878.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES, at its Registered Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, at the rate of Rs. 150 (One Hundred and Fifty) per share on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of September 1878, every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY.

BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Liquidators.

20th July 1878.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Shares, the CALLS PAYMENTS on which are in ARREARS, have been DECLARED FORFEITED by the Directors under Clauses 24 to 28 of the Articles of Association :—

Nos. 856, 970-89, 1035-44, 1000-9, 1442, 30-39, 3146-3160, 2937-2941, 2381 2480, 3441-42.

By Order,

JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

Sept. 9, 1878.

HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Aggregate Guarantee Capital £3,000,000.

JAVA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital Flor. 3,000,000.

POLICIES ISSUED upon Dwellings, Shops, Warehouses, Mills, Presses, Shipping, and other insurable property here and in the Mofussil at most favourable terms.

Claims settled promptly in Bombay by

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 17th September, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1878.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO FANCY BALL,

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th,
AT THE TOWN HALL,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K. C. S. I.,
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE CORPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen are expected to appear in Fancy Dress ; Military and Naval Uniforms will, however, be allowed. Dresses must be strictly confined to Cotton materials.

Intending Subscribers are requested to kindly purchase their Tickets as soon as possible to admit of the Committee making the necessary arrangements.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Gentleman's Ticket	Rs.	7
Double Ticket (to admit a Lady and Gentleman)	,,	12
Family ,, (to admit two Ladies and a Gentleman)	,,	15

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on MONDAY, September 16th, at 5 p. m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 31st ultimo :—

1st. That the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That Messrs. George, Cotton and Peroshaw Rustomjee be and are hereby appointed Liquidators, and that their remuneration be Rs. 5 each.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and Registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment and transfer as before said 1,000 shares of the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, *i.e.*, two shares of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every one share of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, held by them and to assign over to the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title and interest in the lands and premises at present held by the Alfred Mills Company, Limited. That such sale and assignment as aforesaid be made subject to, and that the terms thereof do provide for the performance by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 4th September 1878.

THACKER & Co., LIMITED.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & MATERIALS.

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T. Squares.
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Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
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Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.

Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

Sundries.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY)
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE OPENING OF THE OCTOBER SEASON
MATHERAN.
TO BE LET FOR THE OCTOBER SEASON.

No.	NAMES OF HOUSES.	Rents for the Season.
1	Kinlock House	800
3	The Byke	400
6	Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.'s House	800
7	Byramjee Jejeebhoy's House	300
10	The Hermitage	800
12	Clifton Lodge	400
13	Walker's Bungalow	400
14	Scott's Bungalow	400
16	Gowan House	300
22	The Shelly	400
25	Rose Cottage	300
25a	Terrace Cottage	300
25b	Cama Cottage	400
28	The Bee Hive	500
29	Ewart Lodge	400
34	Woodland	300
36	Coxson's Bungalow	250
38	Maria Cottage	400
39	Parbut House	400
40	Robertson's Bungalow	800
43	Revenue Commissioner Rogers' Bungalow	400
44	Maldonga House	400
46	Spring Wood	500
47	Hill House	300
49	Craigh Burn	300
54	The Wilderness	400
55	Caprera House	400
61	Bella Vista	400
62	Rozario Cottage	400
69	Upna Cottage	200
69a	Tumara Cottage	200
73	Florence Lodge	300
74	Mary Lodge	300
75	Arnold's Lodge	350
83	Fernwood	500
84	Barr's Cottage	300
85	Red House	200
87	Wadia Lodge	400
92	The Dell	150
101	Fleetwood	300

For Plans, Lists of Furniture and other information apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL,
THE BUNGALOWS ON THE RIDGE.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 103, Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, now in the occupation of Dr. Lisboa, and formerly occupied by G. Manson, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 218, Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, known as the CASTLE DANGEROUS, formerly in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 118, Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, lately vacated by J. Rich, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 178, Malabar Hill, on the Ridge, lately vacated by Captain Taylor. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 167, situated on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, and now vacant. Rent Rs. 275. For further particulars apply to

B. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 175, Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant, lately vacated by R. E. Bickerdike, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 105, Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant, next door to F. Mathew, Esq., and formerly occupied by Colonel Dale. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 144, Malabar Hill, lower road, known as "THE LAND'S END," formerly occupied by E. T. Leith, Esq., and lately vacated by C. H. B. Forbes, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 148, on the lower road, on the sea shore, formerly occupied by C. F. Farran, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

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House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 96, Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of R. Walton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

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House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW No. 99, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by M. Balfour, Esq. Rent 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 131, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Mody. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 132, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by J. C. D'Aguiar, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 134, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by M. Mondelfo, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 135, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Frank Chalk, Esq. Rent Rs. 165. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 158, Malabar Hill, near Dr. Maconochie. Rent Rs. 65. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 57, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Lieutenant Colonel Hall. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW, No. 58, situated on the top of the Hill, known as Mount Blanc, containing four Bed rooms. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

NINE other BUNGALOWS, in AMBAWADY, Malabar Hill, Rents Rs. 150, 100, 75, 75, 60, 50, 50, 40 and 30. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY.

55	An upper-roomed House	50
57	A lower-roomed Bungalow, formerly occupied by Shepherd, Esq.	225
88	An upper storied do. do. A. Hubib, Esq.	250
94	A lower-roomed do. do. J. Pearson, Esq.	150
104	The Bungalow known as Crow's Nest	100
106	An upper-storied Bungalow, just vacated by Rev. Alex. C. Grieves	75

Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

MIDDLE COLABA.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, known as COLABA CASTLE, now in the occupation of D. S. Kemp, Esq. Rent Rs. 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

ALSO THREE other BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 200, 125 and 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

FORT.

COMFORTABLE OFFICE ROOMS in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank for Rs. 40, 30, 20, 15 and 15. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

OFFICE ROOMS in Church Lane for Rs. 70, 50, and 30. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TWO RESIDENCES in Church Lane. Rent Rs. 25 each. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

FOUR RESIDENCES in Military Square. Rents Rs. 90, 55, 50, 45. For further particulars apply to

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TOP FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row for a Residence. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

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FIRST FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row for an Office or a Residence. Rent Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

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ANOTHER FIRST FLOOR of a House in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to

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TOP FLOOR of a House in Rampart Row for a Residence, next to the National Bank. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

The undersigned has also got a complete List of Houses to let on Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
28, MEADOW STREET.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1878.

ACCOUNTS from up-country respecting the crops continue on the whole favourable, and there has been a better feeling to-day both in our Metal and Piece Goods Bazaars; the up-country demand, however, continues very slack. In exports there is nothing doing.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo were delivered in London on Friday.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday still quote Consols at 95, but French Rentes have advanced to 113¼.

Bar Silver has declined to 51½ per oz. In Enfaced Rupee Paper the only alteration is in Four-and-a-half per cents., which have given way ½ per cent. The quotations are:—Fours, Rs. 79¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 83½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 83¾. Exchange on India is unchanged at 1s.-7¾d.

A payment into the Bank of England of £135,000 is advised. The market rate of discount for 3 months' sight Bank Bills has again advanced to 4¾ per cent.

In the London General Produce Markets there are no changes of any importance.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady with prices for American and Bombay descriptions unchanged. The quotations for Madras Cotton are reduced ⅛ per lb., G. F. Westerns being 5½d. per ton. Fair Coconadas 5⅜d. and G. F. Tinnivelly 5⅝d. per lb. The sales amounted to 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats.

The New York telegrams of yesterday show an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb., in Mid. Uplands which is now quoted at 11½. Futures are unchanged at 10 15-16 cents per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 13th instant compares as follows with the figures for the two previous years at the same time:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds	1,080,000	1,500,000	1,764,200
„ „ Surats	334,000	372,000	611,450

For the U. K. only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	485,000	740,000	751,210
Do. London	20,000	29,000	38,860
American afloat	10,000	16,000	24,000
E. Indian „	140,000	97,000	206,000
Total	655,000	882,000	1,020,070
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 11-16d.	6 5-16d.	6 3-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.	5 1-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1½d.	1¼d.	1 11-16d

The American Crop figures to date compare with those of the two previous years as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	47,000	13,000	40,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	6,000	2,000	8,000
„ „ to Continent „	Nil.	4,000	4,000
	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	72,000	19,000	62,500
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	6,000	17,000
„ „ to Continent	Nil	6,000	5,000
„ Stock at the Ports	80,000	110,000	127,000

The Market for Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday was quite but steady. Quotations for Goods are the same as on Tuesday last, but we notice a decline of ⅛d. per lb. in No. 40's Mule Twist which is now quoted at 9¾d. per lb. The short time movement is said to be extending.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened very quiet, and as usual on Saturday at this season of the year little has been done here during the day. Calcutta advices report Bank Bills weak at 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8 3-16d. at 6 months' sight, and with this news, together with the decline of ⅛d. per oz. in the value of Silver in London, we shall no doubt have rates lower here on Monday. Our to-day's quotations are unchanged from yesterday, viz:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7 25-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 8 7-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „		1s. 8 3-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „		1s. 8¼d.	„
France, 3 „ „		2·13.	„

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 1-16 per cent. premium for Bills on demand, and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been more enquiry and rates are rather firmer. We quote:—Fours and Fours-and-a half, Rs. 96¾; New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102¼; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

SHARES.—There is but little change to notice in this Market. As with the exception of Bank Shares which are in good demand the alterations have been trifling. Sales are reported of Bank of Bengals at Rs. 725 and Nationals at Rs. 121 per share.

COTTON.—The Market continues very dull at about former rates, the only sales reported for export yesterday were 200 bales Karinja at Rs. 195 and 100 bales Barsee at Rs. 205. The local Mills, in anticipation of being able to buy cheaper hereafter, are only supplying their immediate requirements.

LINSEED is steady, but very little doing at Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED.—Dull and nothing doing.

WHEAT continues in demand for up-country consumption, and rates are firm at Rs. 38 for Soft White.

PIECE GOODS are in better enquiry, and Grey Goods are rather dearer all round. Some descriptions of White Goods are also selling well, but purchases continue to be solely on account of local dealers, as the up-country demand is still conspicuous by its absence.

FREIGHTS are daily going from bad to worse. A very little Measurement cargo of any sort is procurable for the steamers on the Liverpool berth at 13s.-9d. to 15s. per ton. For the Continent the regular liners are booking for Trieste and Venice at 27s.-6d. per ton for next month, and for Marseilles and Genoa 25s. per ton. For London the rate for Measurement is maintained at 20s. to 30s. per ton according to the description of cargo. There is still nothing doing in sailing tonnage.

COALS.—Unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	148
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12-10	6 do.	121

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	905
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,170
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,725
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	190
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	50
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	740
Cooria S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	795
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	975
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000		850
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	860
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,215 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,330
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,225
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	575
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all		700
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	755
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	915
Soonderdas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,000
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½p.s	1,920
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	710
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	260 xd.
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Prince of Wales Insurance Company	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,145
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	635
Viegas Pateent Slip Co.	3,00	250	all	6 p. ct.	28

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th September compared with that for 3rd September:—

	3rd Sept.			10th Sept.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,28,165	0	0	20,28,165	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,53,16,715	12	4	2,76,67,808	5	10
Other Deposits	2,64,67,122	11	7	2,38,52,270	5	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,14,394	1	11	6,73,859	2	6
Sundries	6,78,178	3	2	6,88,810	0	6
Rs.	7,52,13,575	13	0	7,49,10,912	14	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,19,15,966	7	3	1,20,03,996	12	7
Loans on Govt. Securities.	43,35,426	1	7	42,89,352	9	7
Credits on ditto	48,02,745	15	1	50,05,997	5	6
Bills Discounted	1,63,80,371	2	7	1,47,62,681	14	9
Balances with other Banks	7,96,597	10	8	4,86,591	11	4
Bullion	....			....		
Dead Stock	9,84,579	5	5	9,82,773	6	3
Stamps	9,236	10	9	9,156	12	9
Sundries	2,28,122	6	1	2,29,914	8	10
Cash at Head Office	1,59,98,639	14	0	1,69,17,674	14	4
Do. at Branches	2,02,71,709	3	7	2,02,22,772	14	1
	7,52,13,575	13	0	7,49,10,912	14	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship W. H. CORSAR, 1,410 tons, Captain A Courtney, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ship CARTSBURN, 1,256 tons, Captain J. F. Richardson, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 18,402 Indian maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed on the 15th inst. for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Surg. Sout and six deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. MADURA, 1,265 tons, Captain H. B Smith, sailed on the 14th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. L. Hughes, Surgeon B. H. Williams, and 17 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	St. Osyth (s)	McNabb	Cyprus, Aug 24.
	Hospodar	Kelley	Cyprus, Aug 24.
15	Marina (s)	Ramsay	Larnaka, Aug 25.
	Clydesdale	Hatfield	Larnaka, Aug 25.
	Rydall Hall (s)	Lloyd	Liverpool.
	Burmah (s)	Keigley	Aden, Sept 5.
	Calcutta (s)	Mason	Kurrachee, Sept 12.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
14	Battle Abbey	Banks	Rangoon.
	Yarkand	Callander	Calcutta.
	Akola (s)	Russell	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Madura (s)	Smith	Coast & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship Cartsburn, Richardson, to Calcutta.
Ship W H Carsar, Courtney, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta via Hongkong.
Steamer Socotra, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Ava (s)	Dickinson	Moulmein, Sept 3.
	Daphne	Allenson	Liverpool, June 6.
	Blythswood	Thomas	Bombay, Aug 21.
	Cardinal Donnet	Bernard	Sourabaya Java Aug 14
	American Eagle	Johnstone	Natal, July 27.
11	Undaunted (s)	Douglas	Point de Galle.
	Gart Connel	McBoyde	Birkenhead, June 10.
	Iron Cross	Randell	Liverpool, June 4.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11—Steamers Oorya and Reliance. Ships Allum Ghier and Mabel.

REMARK.

Galle, 10th, 17-45—Mails Steamer Poonah from Calcutta arrived.

PASSENGERS.

Per American Eagle—Mr Pegler.
Per Ava—Mr Maxwell, Rev A Robinson, Mr Halliday, Mr Richardson, Mr Myers.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Daphne—20th August, in lat 21-3 S, long 81-20 W overtaken by a large full rigged ship, exchanged signals as follows: R B M W supposed ship Gart Connel from Liverpool to Calcutta 71 days out—News in lat 35 S, long. 14 W. barometer 29-10, strong gale at West which hauled to South, once blew terrific hard and squally.

By Gart Connel—Ship Halicone from London bound to Auckland 71 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.		
12	Khandalla (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
13	Oxford	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Italia s—4 packages medicine of other sorts and steel wire, Currumchund Premchund.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Balckow s—10 cases gin, Eduljee Baronjee.
Craigforth s—25 cases brandy and glassware, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 50 cases brandy, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Jeanie Douglas s—21 packages earthenware, J. Hill.
Alnwick Castle s—2 cases soap and 1 case perfumery, Bolton & Co.
Gwalior s—18 boxes cheese and 4 boxes butter, Hajee Esmall Fazeel; 4 bales wall paper, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee.
Alnwick Castle s—2,550 tiles, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nizam s—50 cases candles, H. Purshotum.
Italia s—25 cases ginger, J C Bushby and Co.
Atalanta s—3 bales paper, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Rochhurst s—300 boxes tinned plates, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Fanne s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cella s—75 bales wool, Bhimjee Girdhur; 110 bales cotton, Narrundass Bhugwandass; 62 bales cotton, Hajee Currim Janmahamed; 72 bales wool, Motta Jaitha.
Fannie Tucker s—100 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—12 bales skins, Hajee Dawood Hajee Suliaman; 7 bales hides, Godamally Peerbhoy; 25 bales cotton, Sewchund Joita; 30 cwt. sumoo ferfain, and 35 casks cocoanut oil, Tar Mahamed Hajee Hassum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—2,150 baskets onions, Hassom Momed; 82½ cwts bidlum and 21 cwts sandalwood, Cuma Ramjee; 53 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 41 bales twist, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co; 12 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 19 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 28 chests opium, Sassoon J David, 25 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 53 chests opium, N J Abraham; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 13 chests opium, S N Talatee; 49 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—3 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 17 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 20 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, E J Abraham; 34 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 98½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 58 chests opium, Tata and Co; 1 chest opium, Hunsmuntram Hurdewdass; 37½ chests opium, M S Gubbay; 9½ chest opium, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th September, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·624
Temperature of the Air	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·887
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, NE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	339
Fall of Rain	0·67
Total fall during the month	5·36
„ „ year	93·59
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th Sept.	1·05

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 16.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

529-77—Shapoorjee and T—Charles Macdonald and another vs Pragjee Dhunjee and others—Prescot and W.

632-77—Macfarlane and G—Jeram Huridass vs Dhunjee Mowjee and others—Bhaishunker N.

LONG CAUSES.

69-78—Shapoorjee and T—Premavhoo vs Dhunjee Madhowjee and another—Bhaishunker N.

341-73—Jefferson and P—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Kessowlall Heralall and others.

122-78—Rimington H and C—Goculdass Nurseydass vs Venelall and another—M M Munshi.

250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardaser vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.

683-77—Bhaishunker N—The Hon'ble J Marriott, &c, vs Thucker Ruttonsey, &c, and others—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

NEW LONG CAUSES.

369-78—Bhaishunker N—Valabhai Lulloobhai vs Nurseydass Jetram.

370-78—In person—Guffor Vullud W vs Roolsem, woman, &c—In person.

371-78—Rimington H and C—Dayall Ludha vs Rampurtab Samruthroy—Lynch and T.

374-78—Hearn C and L—Rutunbai, widow vs Ladkawahoo and another.

375-78—Jefferson and P—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Joosub Sahebdina and another.

376-78—Balkrishna and B—Bhikubai vs Sukubai, widow.

OLD LONG CAUSES.

414-77—Shapurjee and T—William Loudon vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P—Crawford and B.

42-78—Ardaser and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee vs Mithibai and others—Shapurjee and T.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomed Ally—Lynch and T.

776-77—Tyabjee and S—Hajeebhoy Essa vs Allarakia Jetha.

237-76—Jefferson and P—Muncherjee Sheriadjee vs Nursoo Dhurmajee and another—Crawford and B.

200-78—Mr Turner—Gunput Govind vs The B B and C I Railway Co., Ld.—Hearn C and L.

340-78—Tyebjee and S—Hajiani Zalekabai vs Seedick Noor Mahomed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Cunningham, Col., 3rd Regt., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Williams, Surg, on duty, from Secundrabad.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Clementi, Major, Judge Advocate Genl, on duty, from Cyprus.
Pennington, Surg Major, on duty, from Cyprus.
Blaksley, Capt. R A, on duty, from Cyprus.
McLeod, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Cyprus.
Beatty, Dy Surg, Genl, on duty, from Cyprus.
Wilson, Lieut Col, 7th Bombay N I, on leave, from Rajkot.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Stevenson, Lieut, 19th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Clementi, Major, Judge Advocate Genl, on duty, to Allahabad.
McLeod, Lieut, Col, R A on duty, to Kirkee.
Williams, Surg, on duty, to Mangalore.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Blaksley, Capt, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Cunningham, Col, 3rd Regt, from leave, to Secundrabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, Sept. 9.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalion specified:—

60th Rifles—Major K G Henderson, 1st Battalion; Major W G Byron, 2nd Battalion.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter............19th, 11h., 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 16	......	5 49	6 1	0 38 m 1 21 a	7 34 m 7 41 a
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 0	2 13 m 1 47 a	8 6 m 8 16 a
Wed. 18	......	5 49	5 59	2 59 m 2 17 a	8 46 m 8 55 a
Th. 19	......	5 50	5 58	3 53 m 2 50 a	9 31 m 9 47 a
Fri. 20	......	5 50	5 56	5 5 m 3 57 a	10 42 m 10 56 a
Sat. 21	......	5 50	5 56	6 26 m 5 41 a	0 20 a ......
Sun. 22	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	5 55	7 45 m 7 41 a	0 28 m 1 57 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FULLER—September 11th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Lieutenant C. F. Fuller, R. E., Acting Executive Engineer, of a daughter (prematurely).

MACDONALD—September 12th, at Bhownuggur, Kattiwar, the wife of James C. Macdonald, C. E., of a son.

DEATHS.

DURANT—September 15th, at H. M.'s Dockyard, Sarah, wife of A. H. Durant. Funeral will leave Dean Lane Hall, Fort, at 4 o'clock to-day. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARDS—September 4th, at Rajmai, Sibsagar, Assam, the wife of E. J. Edwards, Esq., of a son.

HAYES-SADLER—September 4th, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Lieutenant J. Hayes-Sadler, Assistant Political Agent, Bombay, of a son.

NIXON—September 5th, at Coconada, the wife of Robt. B. Nixon, of a son.

TROTTER—September 7th, at Ellerslie, Simla, the wife of Captain J. M. Trotter, D. A. Q. M. G., of a son.

THOMAS—September 10th, at Ko'ikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of the Rev. J. D. Thomas, C. M. S., of a son.

WEITBRECHT.—September 5th, at Khyber Cottage, Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, St. John's Divinity School, Lahore, of a son.

WHITE—August 29th, at Agra, the wife of G. White, Esq., Driver, Rajputana State Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINLAYSON—GRAVES—September 10th, at Bareilly, by the Rev. M. F. Mills, Gilbert Finlayson, Esq., to Charlotte Ellen, eldest daughter of James S. Graves, Esq.

DEATHS.

ALBUQUERQUE—at Mangalore, Mr. Peter C. Albuquerque, Student of the Madras Medical College.

DeCARVALHO—August 8th, at Shanghai, Mr. A. H. De Carvalho, H. M. F. M.'s Portuguese Acting Consul General at Shanghai, aged 62 years.

HOGG—September 9th, at Madras, Edison Jesse Palmer, infant son of Mr. J. R. Hogg, aged 4 months and 26 days.

MANFORD—August 9th, at Shanghai, Mr. J. P. C. Manford, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, aged 29.

THOMSON—September 10th, at Sahibgunge, Mabel, the fourth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, aged 4 years.

WOODSELL—September 10th, at Kurrachee, Emily Ruth, infant daughter of Mr J Woodsell, Scinde Railway, aged 2 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1878.

IT is a matter of some regret that certain journals in India now display an inclination to introduce the American system of private gossip concerning persons locally well known into their columns, because fully one half the "rows" which disfigure station life in this country have their origin in the morbid desire of one person to inquire into the private affairs and antecedents of another. The veriest friends are often parted, incalculable mischief done through gossip only intended to be harmless and amusing, but which gossip is sure to wound the susceptibilities of some one or another, and for our own part we cannot consider India a proper country in which to try such an experiment as this, even though the journalist's remarks may rather tend to the glorification of the person gossiped about than otherwise. It is well said that the fierce light which beats upon a throne is a very unpleasant glare for the occupant thereof, but in India we may all be said to occupy little thrones of our own so far as criticisms on our conduct go, and there is scarcely a man or woman of any note whatever in the country who would not be astonished if they only knew what a fund of information their neighbours possess about them. It seems to us superfluous to supplement that copious intelligence by family histories of individuals in the daily press, the natural desire of most people being to elude any such inquiries into private matters which only concern themselves; still, "gup" is so very much of an Indian institution that it is practically impossible to evade it altogether, and to a certain extent the Anglo-Indian must make up his mind to accept gossip about himself and his affairs as one of the disadvantages of exile and of life in Hindustan. It is no reason, however, that because idle, tattling people cannot do anything better than busy themselves about their neighbours' affairs, the Press should encourage them in these personalities. On the contrary, it is the duty of the Press, in the public and its own interests, to discourage anything of the sort: in the public interests, because there is too much of that kind of thing already; in its own interests, because "flunkeyism" lowers the tone and the influence of the Press. A journal may obtain a certain popularity with certain people, by seizing upon some person locally well known and raking up his family history for the entertainment of its readers, but it is very doubtful if popularity of that kind can last; sooner or later offence comes, and with the offence a falling off of its subscribers. Certainly, there are vain people, but we trust their number is few, to whom paragraphs in the papers declaring who their wives were, their mothers, and their grandmammas, are a source of immense gratification, but then there are a dozen others for one of these to whom such irrelevant news is supremely disgusting; and, indeed, we hardly ourselves know anything more vexatious and disappointing than to take up a paper in the hopes of finding something interesting in politics or news of a general character only to read in a most prominent position the pedigree of Stubbs and the alliances of certain members of his distinguished family with people no less distinguished than himself. This is worse than the gigantic gooseberry of the dead season at home, worse than the robin redbreast that lays its eggs periodically under the sleepers of the North Western line. We cannot but feel, however unjustly, a dislike on the moment for poor innocent Stubbs, and if the truth were known, that inoffensive person is probably consigned, with all his brilliant alliances, to perdition, by as many readers as the journal has that particular morning, a few morbid lovers of any or whatsoever "gup" alone excepted. Such papers as the *World* and *Vanity Fair*, or (worse though weakest the *Whitehall Review*,) may indulge in personalities of this kind with comparative immunity. The men they discourse about *en dehabille* are mostly men of a European reputation, and men in whose lives we have all a lively interest; but Stubbs! who cares for Stubbs or his belongings, unless, indeed, that type of man or woman who would rather have scandal about a jackas than no scandal at all? But even the London society journals, with all their material for gossip, and all their wit to gild it with, are often nauseous and despiriting. *Toujours perdrix* is weary food, and personalities pall sooner than any other kind of journalistic intelligence. In India, reflection, satiety and disgust come quicker with this kind of thing by far than at home, and the reader of puffs about Jones, Smith, or Robinson is further angered by the thought that as the reader of such effusions he is somehow involuntarily leagued with the nobodies themselves and the journalist who affords them notoriety. If there is really a demand,—and we daresay there *is* a demand for such trivialities among the tabbies and busybodies of the Indian community,—let there be a journal started specially to meet that demand, and let it be called the "Private Intelligencer," or something of that kind, so that those who dislike tittle-tattle may have due warning of its contents. It is unfair to the readers of any first class journal to impose genealogies of Stubbs and Co. upon them together with puffs of Jones or any other man the world does not care one farthing about. We have often thought that such a paper might be made to pay if it were well supported with capital to withstand all the actions of defamation which would certainly be brought against it by its own besmuttered and belauded subscribers. It might commence by discovering the European antecedents of every notable person in the station, where the information was published, their parentage, family ways and means, anecdotes of their boyhood, their courtship, and whether married by licence or banns. This could be effected by roving correspondents furnished with the addresses in England of each Jones and his belongings, and it could not fail to interest some of the busybodies of our Indian world to learn from time to time what the familiar Jones' female relatives were doing, or "up to," even though they might have never seen them in the flesh. To know Jones himself thoroughly,—as thoroughly as Jones' own native servants know him,—does not satisfy the curiosity of a real thorough Indian busybody, and we daresay that if a "Private Intelligencer" could let the world know something about the Jones at home, as for example "Mrs. Jones at Clapham," or "Mr. Jones senior at Boulogne," there would be found a large circulation for the paper among a certain class of Jones' acquaintances. Description of the domestic occurrences in the Jones circle would also probably tell Jones' sister, Mrs. Green's, baby's first tooth, with information as to whether she used soothing syrup or not, and could not fail to interest persons claiming Jones' affairs as their private and particular property, and the "Private Intelligencer" might seize the opportunity afforded by this auspicious event to wander into the family tree or bush of the Green clan, and to say how this identical Green was lineally descended from Green the discoverer of verdigris in the fourteenth century. Of course the programme we sketch for the journal suggested is absurd enough, but let any one say if the items recorded are much exaggerated over those some of us have to read already? All that nonsense is only too familiar with the growth of "gupping" in the Indian Press; and which growth is mainly to be attributed to the unwholesome food provided by the American and English society journals for their readers. But it is a mistake to think that what is just able to endure for a season in London can succeed out here. Unless in a particular paper—a "Private Intelligencer"—we are happy to believe personalities of the kind here deplored will not long endure in India.

THE TRIAL OF THE SURAT EDITORS.

AT the trial of the Surat editors and others on Thursday the 12th inst., the cross-examination of Mr. Motilal Mohunlal, police inspector, was continued by Mr. Perozshaw Mehta. So great was the rush of people anxious to hear the proceedings that the outer gates of the court compound had to be shut, and only a limited number of persons were admitted into the court and the verandas. On the application of Mr. Gill at the sitting of the court, summonses on behalf of the defence were issued to the undermentioned persons in Bombay:—Messrs. Maneckjee Burjorjee, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Summachar*; Cullianjee Narroriee, head clerk Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.; Madhevdas Raghunathdas, silk merchant; and Gordhundas Bhugwandas, clerk to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt. In the early part of his cross-examination on the 12th inst., Mr. Motilal was led into several contradictions and discrepancies, more or less important, which will probably be dwelt upon in the speeches of counsel and the judgment of the court, and need not be recapitulated here. With regard to the boy whom the accused Goolabdas is alleged to have sent to call Cassiram Narrotum to his house, the evidence of Cassiram and of his brother Hurgovun, both before the magistrate and in this court, was that the boy was made to wait at Cassiram's house; and that, after a short delay, Cassiram accompanied him to Goolabdas's house. It appeared, however, from the statement made by Cassiram before Mr. Ollivant at Teethul (which was put into Motilal's hands and which he confirmed from his recollection of the matter) that Cassiram had sent the boy away, and that he afterwards went alone to Goolabdas's house. Mr. Motilal laid bare a missing link in the case for the prosecution when he admitted that the boy, Pragjee Abheram, who is alleged to be the boy sent by Goolabdas, had not yet been shewn to Cassiram Narrotum for identification. With reference to the search for Goolabdas's list in Cassiram's house, Motilal admitted that he was not satisfied with the result of the first search, which was made by his own subordinate and in which nothing was sound; and that it was at his suggestion that Mr. Ollivant ordered a second search to be made.

Mr. Motilal also admitted that he issued warrants for the arrest of persons suspected of being concerned in the riots; but he was unable to say how many persons had been arrested who were not formally charged as rioters. He emphatically denied the existence of blank warrants. Seven folded papers (warrants bearing Motilal's signatures, two of which were blank warrants) were shewn to him, when he admitted the signature on one to be his, and said that the other six signatures looked like his. The paper with the admitted signature was opened and found to be a blank warrant. He then declared that it was a forgery. When all the papers were unfolded and he saw the contents, he admitted the signatures on two filled-up warrants to be his, and those on three other filled-up warrants to be like his, but declared the signatures on the two blank warrants to be forgeries. These were probably the warrants which, at the argument of the rule *nisi* for a transfer of the trial to Bombay, Mr. Macpherson, counsel for the prisoners, offered to produce to the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kemball, but which the court declined to look at unless it was explained how they came into the possession of the prisoners.

In further cross-examination, Mr. Motilal denied having pressed several persons (whose names were mentioned and who will probably be called for the defence) to give evidence against the accused; but he admitted that he took some of them to Bulsar with a view to be examined before Mr. Lely, and yet did not call them as witnesses. The reason suggested by the prisoners' counsel was that they declined to give evidence. With respect to some of them, Mr. Motilal gave equivocal answers, saying he did not remember that he took them to Bulsal, or that he asked them to give evidence against the prisoners. He admitted he could not swear that he had not asked fifty persons to give evidence in the case. Further on, he said he entered Government service as a peon, but received the salary of a carkoon from the beginning; that he spoke "Lallia-English," *i. e.* the disjointed jargon spoken by Soortee servants employed by European gentlemen; and that he was sheristedar to the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, Member of Council, for four years, during which time that gentleman was a Collector and Magistrate. He was a police inspector at Rutnagherry for about two years, when he was degraded a rank for neglect of duty—which neglect, the defence alleged, was not unlike the part of "Nero fiddling while Rome was burning."

At a certain stage of the cross-examination, Mr. Perozshaw said he required the papers asked for from the Collector and Magistrate of Khaira before he could proceed further. The Judge said the Collector had again declined to send the papers. Mr. Perozshaw submitted that the Collector was bound to obey the order of the court; and that when the papers had been produced, it would be for the court to decide whether they were privileged communications affecting the affairs of the state. Mr. Gill said if the Collector declined to obey the order of the court, he would ask his Honor for an order for his commitment to jail for contempt of court. The judge said he thought the Collector had probably committed an error of judgment; and that he would now send a more definite order that the papers should be produced. Mr. Gill remarked that, unless the order was complied with, he would apply for the Collector's commitment to jail for contempt of court; and that if his Honor did not commit him he (Mr. Gill) would apply to the High Court. The judge said he thought there must be some mistake and agreed to send another summons. Mr. Perozshaw brought to the notice of the court the difficulty which the defence had found in getting the proceedings from the Surat Sessions Court in the case of the Queen vs. Hurgovun Dullechund, for which a written application had been sent in some time ago. The judge, after some discussion, said he would summon the record-keeper to produce them. Mr. Motilal's cross-examination had not concluded when the court rose.

Mr. Motilal was further cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw Mehta on Friday, the 13th inst. He said that enquiries and arrests in connection with the riots, apart from the present case, continued to be made from the 5th April till the 13th May 1878. Between 90 and 100 persons in all were arrested and placed before the magistrates, and most of them were released on entering into their own recognisances. Of the persons so arrested, witness released about eight upon their own recognisances and upon sureties; but nothing had yet been done with regard to them. The prisoners in this case, after their arrest, were separated: four being kept in the jail and two at the Castle. Witness visited the two at the Castle, namely, accused Nos. 4 and 5, and told them that, if they spoke the truth regarding the other four, he would recommend the Collector and the Police Superintendent to consider their case. In re-examination by Mr. Branson on this point, Motilal said accused Nos. 4 and 5 offered, if they were to be released, to state all they knew against the other four. He was going to give their statement or confession, but Mr. Gill objected on the ground that no admission, if made to a policeman, was admissible in evidence. The objection was upheld. In contradiction of Cursetjee Jewajee jailor, Motilal stated that he never offered to get accused Nos. 2 and 3 released if they gave evidence against Cassiram Narrotum, the man alleged to have made inflammatory speeches. He swore that he never signed any warrants in blank. Forms of blank warrants were lying all over his office and could have been easily obtained therefrom. Of the seven warrants shown him on the preceding day, he admitted three to be genuine; and they had the words "city police inspector" written under his signature. The other four warrants were, he said, forgeries; and the signatures had not the designation of his office under them. Motilal was the last witness for the Crown, and their case closed with his evidence after a hearing which extended over twenty-one days. Leave has been given to the counsel for the defence to recall Motilal when the papers from the Collector of Khaira have arrived and to cross-examine him as a hostile witness. The examination of the six accused was taken down by the Judge, after which Mr. Gill addressed the assessors on behalf of the prisoners. His address had not proceeded to any great length when the Court adjourned.

H. M.'S VIITH REGIMENT BOMBAY N. I.

THE Right Wing of the VIIth Bombay Native Infantry at Tanna, commanded by Major Edward Cunningham, was relieved on Friday last by the left Wing of the XXVIth Regiment N. I. under Captain Charles Yates and Lieutenant Birdwood. The ordinary tour of the Wing of a Native Regiment at Tanna is two years, which term is often extended by one year, but on account firstly of the famine, and then of the Malta-Cyprus Expedition, the VIIth Regiment was at Tanna for six years. The conduct of the men during this long period was exemplary. Although nearly four hundred strong, not one case of anything like serious misconduct came before the civil authorities. Tanna had got so accustomed to the VIIth that it evidently felt the departure of the Regiment as a severe loss. The Commandant, Major Cunningham, was not only beloved by his men and all officially connected with him, but was quite a necessity to the small but genial circle which constitutes Tanna society. This was shown by the number of friends who accompanied him to the railway station on Friday afternoon to wish him *bon voyage*. Besides most of the ladies at Tanna, there were present the Collector, Mr. Clarke Jervoise, the Judge, Mr. Coghlan, Mr Camine, C.S., Mr. Mullaly, C.E., Dr. Masani, Mr. Seton-Smith, and many others.

There are probably few finer regiments in the Indian army than the Bombay VIIth N. I. It is as fine a regiment on parade as any in the service. The VIIth is composed chiefly of Konkan Hindus and Hindustani Pardesis, but has many up-country Mahomedans and Punjabis, and a few Sikhs and Christians. The right wing has now gone to Ahmedabad; there it will await the arrival of the left wing and Head Quarters, and the whole regiment will then go to Bhuj in Kutch.

CHRISTIANITY AND TOLERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

> Natur und Geist.—So spricht man nicht zu Christen
> Deshalb verbrennt man Atheisten,
> Weil solche Reden hochst gefährlich sind.
> Natur ist Sünde, Geist ist Seufel,
> Sie hegen zwischen sich den Zweifel,
> Ihr missgestaltet Zwitterkind.
>
> FAUST.

SIR,—The letter of your correspondent "X" is so considerate and courteous in its tone, and at the same time so positive in its affirmations that I have so misrepresented or at least misunderstood the teaching of the Catholic Church on the guilt of heresy and the future doom of heretics, that I feel it incumbent on me to offer a short reply. Your correspondent, as I conjecture, is a member of that Church which I have always regarded as the most consistent and therefore the most interesting representative of the primitive Christian principle, both for evil and for good, which remains in the world: or if we allow that the Calvinistic churches can equally make good their claim to abstract logical consistency, it must be admitted that they have not been equally successful in maintaining it in practice. In Scotland, as I hear, the principle of free thought has lately made good its footing within the sacred enclosures of the Free Kirk; and I have been informed by one of the keenest observers of our time, that all the elements of a profound change in religious thought exist in a greater degree in Scotland even than in England. But the Roman Church still stands firm "super antiquas vias;" and her very changes—and no one can honestly deny that she has changed—are generally, if not uniformly, in harmony with her original principle, are an expression, in short, of the innate law of her being. "To live is to change," says Dr. Newman, "and to be perfect is to have changed often": a sentiment to which I cordially assent, but which deserves, I think, a wider application than its illustrious author has given it.

And here the question arises, has the Catholic Church really abandoned or modified her once confident opinion that no salvation is possible outside her own pale, and that all mankind, by the mere guilt of original sin, is under sentence of eternal death? But I must first show that she really did hold these doctrines most firmly and consistently till quite recent times; and surely the guilt of her persistent persecutions would be immeasurably heightened if it could be proved that she had never held them. Your correspondent "X" thinks that he can demonstrate that she did not; and his demonstration consists of a single passage from Augustine and two passages from two modern writers of no great authority. Now, the passage from Augustine does not prove that he really believed that any non-catholic could be saved; but only that he thought at that time that mildness was a more salutary instrument of conversion than severity—an opinion which he afterwards formally retracted, as I have sufficiently shown. It might perhaps be conjectured that when Augustine denies that the victims of inherited error were to be regarded as "formal heretics," he implicitly maintains at the same time the possibility of their salvation; but this conjecture involves a complete misapprehension of his meaning. Men are not under sentence of eternal death for their personal misconduct or misuse of their opportunities, but for the sin of Adam, in whom *all* have sinned; and no involuntary ignorance, and no sincerity of purpose, avail in the slightest degree to reverse (at most they mitigate) the righteous doom under which the whole human race lies. The guilt of the formal heretic or apostate from grace is indeed far greater, and his punishment will be proportionately more severe in the next world; but apostates and innocent unbelievers are alike aliens from God, and excluded from the hope of salvation. Augustine, it is well known, in his later years even denied that any virtue was possible outside the Catholic Church. The virtues of the best and wisest heathen were only "sterile" virtues, "splendid vices," and they had their reward in this life; but they constituted no hope or title to eternal glory. The children even of Christian parents who died before the stain of inherited guilt was washed away in baptism were for ever excluded from Heaven, though by many their banishment, it was charitably assumed, was unaccompanied with sensible pain. The Catholic Church is constantly symbolised in the writings of the fathers by the ark in the deluge; and no one, it was universally believed, could hope to escape destruction who had not been admitted by baptism within the ark. Everything, says Augustine tersely, is possible outside the Church *except salvation*. 'Extra Ecclesiam Catholicam totum potest, *præter salutem*.' And elsewhere he says explicitly with reference to the very pleas now urged by "X," that however laudable a man may judge his life to have been, for this *one crime*, that he is separated from Catholic unity, he cannot have life, and the wrath of God remains upon him. 'Quisquis ab hac ecclesia Catholica separatus fuerit, quantumlibet laudabiliter se vivere existimet, HOC SOLO SCELERE, quod a Christi unitate disjunctus est, non habebit vitam, sed Dei ira manebit super eum.' Now these opinons, as I have lately maintained, are really involved in the Pauline and Johannine dogmas, as preserved in the New Testament, though it required the powerful dialectic of Augustine to exhibit them in the fulness of their logical consistency. Among the Greek Fathers who were more under the influence of the amiable philosophical traditions of pagan Greece, these Pauline dogmas were never so completely developed. But in the East and West alike the opinion that salvation was impossible outside the Catholic Church remained undisputed for fifteen hundred years, and I am confident that any denial of it would have been regarded as blasphemous in the Middle Ages, or even in the seventeenth century. It was maintained with the same unwavering consistency by the Protestant reformers as by their opponents. It constituted the real logical basis, to Protestant and Catholic alike, of the theory of religious persecution, and the conquest and reduction to slavery of non-Christian nations. Probably "X" has read Sir Arthur Helps' most interesting History of the Spanish Conquest of America. Now, I would ask him if even the very wisest and best men of that time, if even the gentle Las Casas himself, the unwearied friend of the Indian races, ever cherished the faintest hope that an Indian could be saved who had not been admitted into the Church by baptism, even though he had never heard of the Church? The mere suggestion of such an idea would have been spurned as blasphemous. There is a fine passage in Rousseau where he supposes an inhabitant of the antipodes to appeal against this judgment of theology, and to protest indignantly that he had never even heard of Jerusalem or Judea. You tell me, he cries, that God was angry with men but is now reconciled to them, because his son was killed in Jerusalem. Is it a crime, then, to be ignorant of geography? Who are these Jews of whom I never heard, and where is their land? But the men of the sixteenth century were stone-deaf to appeals like these. The terrible logic of their creed stood like a wall of iron between them and every human weakness. When a lawyer quoted Plato in support of slavery, the humane Las Casas calmly replied that Plato was a pagan, and was at that moment in Hell. Dante, as every one knows, held the same opinion, and even in the last years of the seventeenth century Bossuet still confidently maintained that Protestants were without hope of salvation, and that all their virtues sprang simply from pride.

And now I must be allowed to add a few remarks on the two modern authors whom "X." quotes in support of his views; and on the exact extent of the modifications which the Catholic Church at present permits of her primitive tradition. Let me first acknowledge, however, that I am fully aware that the Church has never officially or *formally* declared that unbelivers and heretics, whose ignorance or error is involuntary and inculpable, are on that account excluded from all hope of salvation; and that Pius IX, whose sweetness and elevation of character deserve all praise, has even expressly repudiated this doctrine in a pontifical brief which is quoted by Dr. Newman in his letter to the Duke of Norfolk. A Catholic is therefore now permitted to believe (though I cannot reconcile this indulgence with the dogma of inherited guilt) that an unbeliever or heretic is not excluded from salvation by the mere *material* fact of his error or unbelief, if these are inherited or involuntary. But Dr. Newman is far too profoundly versed in Christian theology and tradition to maintain with careless or unfair writers like Nicholas and Balmes that this opinion has been generally or uniformly entertained in the Church. On the contrary, he expressly states that it is in a certain sense new, and has never been authoritatively taught before the time of Pius IX.; and he quotes it as an example of that growth or modification of opinion to which theology, or the scientific exposition of the revealed deposit, has never been a stranger. The exact extent and nature of Scriptural inspiration, the seat of Infallibility, and the privileges of Mary, which were disputed or denied in the Dominican Schools, are parallel examples to which he draws attention of this change or modification of theological thought. But the assertions of Balmes and Nicholas are really worthy of very little attention. The former, who had received no better education than the Spanish Universities of the earlier years of this century could afford, possessed considerable mental energy, but his course of lectures on European civilisation (the only work of his which I have read), which was intended as a reply to the monumental work of Guizot, is a slight and pretentious book which is replete with errors. The other authority of "X." the Frenchman, Auguste Nicholas, is an agreeable and insinuating writer, a layman and a judge, who has done his best to persuade his Voltairean countrymen that Catholicism is after all not so unreasonable as they suppose. His book, which I have only looked into, had an extraordinary success and has gone through twenty editions; but I believe it carries very little weight, in spite of its cleverness, with anyone who has studied the Christian traditions and doctrine at first hand. His audacious assertions on the point now in dispute between "X." and myself certainly called forth a more complete and crushing refutation from the champions of free thought in France than any luckless book probably ever before received. Nor must it, alas! be forgotten that this reputation was only too effectually aided by the acts and professions of Catholics at that time. Pius IX. had just condemned in the Syllabus of Errors the opinion that the civil punishment of religious error is inconsistent with Christian charity, and re-asserted once more the immemorial principles of the Church. And shortly before that time Protestants had been condemned both in Spain and Italy to penal servitude, with the full approval of the Catholic world, for the public profession of their faith, and for distributing Protestant translations of the Bible in lands which still enjoyed the blessing of Catholic unity. Now, no Catholic is permitted to condemn these acts. They have the explicit approval of the Pope, in his double character of Teacher and Ruler, and they are in absolute harmony with patriotic teaching. No one but a lukewarm or disobedient Catholic can ever venture even tacitly to disapprove them; and I shall be greatly surprised if the Catholic Bishop of Bombay or any of our learned Jesuits will here convict me of error. The most approved writers, I gratefully acknowledge, are charitable enough to admit that capital punishment is not necessary in the present state of the world; and they sometimes remind us very pertinently, that even in the nineteenth century women and children have been hanged in England for stealing property to the value of five shillings. At the same time I must confess, notwithstanding these concessions, that I would never willingly settle in any country where the Catholic clergy possessed complete and undisputed possession both of the civil government and public opinion. "The black bear," Dr. Johnson once remarked, "is *said* to be innocent, but I should not like to trust myself with him."

It may seem rather presumptuous in me to pretend to instruct "X." in the doctrines of his own religion; and I confess that appearances are against me. Let me be permitted to urge in excuse, that I took some considerable interest at one time of my life in theology, and still do to a certain moderate extent. I still take a warm interest in Catholic movements and politics, because these are so closely implicated with social and political questions of the deepest importance. But I have almost ceased to feel any strong interest in mere theological literature and discussions apart from their social or political applications; and as life is short, I have for some time deliberately decided to keep wholly aloof from them for the future. But I have often, since those early studies, been surprised to discover how little even the best Christians really know about that creed to which they verbally attribute such extraordinary importance. The Anglo-Catholic revival has probably not produced one single work of real importance, if we except the writings of Dr. Newman; and generally lay Anglo-Catholics have only the most hazy ideas of the fundamental doctrines of their faith, and habitually employ language which in ancient times would have scandalized even heretics like Pelagius. The plain truth is, that the Christian dogma is too irreconcilable with modern thought to be any longer even intelligible to any but experts. It is attacked or defended, but it is no longer understood. There are many good men who believe that the ancient dogma is undergoing a transformation, and not a final disintegration. To others it seems to be visibly dissolving, like some majestic iceberg which imperious currents have detached and drifted far away from its ancient home.

Sept. 15. W. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Both "W. W." and myself agree in maintaining that Augustine during the later years of his life held a theory of persecution, but we differ in our views as to the origin of this theory and its relation to Christianity. We agree in the view that Augustine did connect his later theory of persecution with the Christian Scriptures, but we seem to differ as to the logical consistency of this view. It was my hope that "W. W." would at once and heartily admit that such a theory is altogether inconsistent with the Christian Scriptures if not with particular passages; at any rate, with their whole tenor and drift. But it seems that "W. W.'s" opposition is to Christianity, for that intolerance, which he condemns, has, he says, its logical root in the writings of the New Testament. His admissions are of importance; and two of these I here notice—(1) That Christ did not urge intolerant views, and (2) that Augustine, after he was a Christian and a Bishop, disapproved of religious persecution. Of course, I admitted that Augustine urged such a view after he had been forced into it by the cruel controversy of his time; and "W. W." seems to have failed to notice what my letter contained, when he unnecessarily charged me "with childish trifling." I did not urge that Augustine should be interpreted in connection "with context," and original "intention" (though, of course, this should be done), but that the Old Testament should be so dealt with. I argued that every writing should be examined in connection with the circumstances that gave it birth.

That Augustine based his later views of persecution on Scripture, of course I never denied; but my position was, and is, that he, holding a theory deemed by him necessary in the circumstances—a theory to which his previous training made him prone, as also current pagan practice—came to Scripture for arguments in support of this theory, which he would never have found there in other circumstances. "W. W." knows that, in the course of history, the most absurd views have been in this way supported by scriptural proofs, and my position which "W. W." would seek to assail is, that the authority of Scripture is not legitimately quoted in behalf of persecution. But "W. W.'s" grounds for maintaining that persecution is a necessary issue of the Christian dogma are not strong. His main argument is, that the Johannine doctrine of shunning or avoiding one that denieth the divinity of Christ necessarily leads to the doctrine of persecution. To "W. W.'s" mind apparently the notion of shunning or avoiding contains implicity the other notion of persecution; in fact, "W. W." cannot intellectually respect any one who differs from him in this view. Here we have nothing to do with logic, for we deal with the subject matter of the notion, and not with its form. And if "W. W." puts the second notion into the first premiss as involved in the first notion, he can easily find it in his conclusion. I fail to see that the two notions have such an intimate relation, and consequently do not, and with logical consistency cannot, draw the same conclusion as "W. W." There is such a thing as *petitio principii*, and I fear that the critic who identifies or so intimately relates the two notions is guilty of such a fallacy. Is there any inconsistency in holding the desirability of avoiding "deceivers" and false teachers, or "scoffers," and at the same time refusing to sanction any measure of persecution? Why should Augustine's second position be looked upon as more consistent than his first? Perhaps my statement that Augustine might have again revised his position, had circumstances suddenly changed, will be honoured with the name of an "impression," but it is a strong one, and not unjustified by facts. His beautiful and consistent argument in favour of persecution might have become the very reverse in altered circumstances. There is an important admission bearing on this point made by your correspondent, viz, that the point of view of Augustine was different from that of the modern point of view. Quite so, and might not an impartial critic have here remarked that Augustine's peculiarities were owing to his point of view, and not to Scripture or Christianity? In a spirit of calm historical criticism apart from all *odium* (whether theological or scientific), let an epoch-making writer be judged; let all his surroundings and his circumstances of character and training (which determine a man's point of view) be taken into account; and the Christian Scriptures will not be made or held responsible for teachings which violate their spirit.

I have confined myself to the main issue raised in "W. W.'s" letter, so as not to encroach too much on your space. In conclusion, referring to the poet's line, I sum up my position by saying that I sympathize with man, *because* I sympathize with God. Desiring to be under the influence of this sublime thought, that there is no real antagonism now that Christ has lived between the divine and the human, and embracing Christianity because it enables me consistently to "love God and my neighbour as myself," I would labour for the time when we shall see eye to eye, when Christian charity shall make unnecessary all such controversies as to toleration, and kindred topics, as those on which we have written.

B. B.

THE POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Government has abolished the land postal service to Kurrachee, and hence all the correspondence with that place depends upon the two steamers that run in a week. These steamers last year were leaving here on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Letters for the first steamer were received at the General Post Office till 8 a. m. and for the latter till 1 p. m. When that was the case the letters were made up and posted for Tuesday's steamer on Monday evening. But now see what arrangement the Post Office has made that will come in force on the 16th inst. Instead of *Tuesday* and Thursday as last year, the steamers will run on *Monday* and Thursday, the letters for the first steamers closing at 8 a. m. The day previous being Sunday and the day previous to that being Saturday, a half holiday, necessarily the letters for Kurrachee now will have to be made up and posted on Saturday noon and kept at the General Post Office for nearly 40 hours for nothing; and then the letters, though leaving here on Monday morning, will be without a report of the market of Saturday evening, whole Sunday, and Monday morning. Will you please take this subject in hand for your able exposition, and get the letters closed at the General Post Office on Monday even at 11 o'clock, if not on Tuesday as in last year, and this will oblige all who have business to do with

KURRACHEE.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THIRD DAY.

POONA, SEPT. 14.

THE third day of this meeting was as successful as the first and second days, and the announcement that nineteen horses were entered for the Governor's Cup, drew a very large gathering to the course.

The following is a list showing the value of the horses sold at the lotteries in connection with the third day's races:—

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

1st Lottery.

Syeed	Rs. 110
Rocket	130
Regent	180
Corone	290
Cardigan	470
Mameluke	35
Mr Herbert's stable	120
Relief	300
Mr. A. A's stable	340
Corsair	25
Timoor	150
H. H. Aga Khan's stable	390
Joudhpore stable	80
Major Crosbie's stable	260
Value Rs.	4,636

2nd Lottery.

Major Crosbie's stable	Rs. 260
Mr A. A's stable	200
Regent	70
Syeed	75
Joudhpore stable	130
Mr Herbert's stable	205
Relief	100
Timoor	45
Rocket	90
Cardigan	350
Corone	100
Corsair	30
Mameluke	50
H H Aga Khan's stable	360
Value Rs.	3,838

3rd Lottery.

H. H. Aga Khan's stable	Rs. 300
Mr Herbert's stable	130
Joudhpore stable	100
Syeed	50
Major Crosbie's stable	200
Mameluke	115
Mr A. A's stable	300
Rocket	50
Timoor	75
Cardigan	230
Relief	80
Corone	10
Regent	60
Corsair	5
Value Rs.	3,330

THE HACK RACE.

Stolen Moments	Rs. 190
Shelly	80
Old Soldier	25
Symington	10
Value Rs.	980

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Enterprise	Rs. 100
Joan of Arc	430
Prince Charlie	15
Smuggler	75
General Lee	20
Pegasus	170
Confusion	90
Value Rs.	1,565

The following are particulars of the various events:—

1ST RACE.—The Hack Race.—Rs. 300 for all Arabs. Weight 10-7. Winners in one previous season 5 lbs., in two 10 lbs., in three 14 lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 20; to close and name at 7 a. m. the day before the race. Distance ½ mile. G. R. Winner to be sold by auction immediately after the Race for Rs. 600.

Mr Daunt's ....c a h Stolen Moments st. lbs.
(late Kingfisher) ...10 12 Capt Willoughby.1
Aga Moochool Shah's.b a h Shelly ....10 7 Mr Maitland 2
Colonel Utterson's..b a h Symington ... 8 7 Mr Baldock.......3
Mr Freeman's ......b a g Old Soldier ...10 7 Capt Cooke 0

After one false start the horses went away together and Shelly soon took the lead, of which, however the other horses deprived him in turn, until Stolen Moments getting to the front came in an easy winner.

2ND RACE.—The Governor's Cup, value Rs. 1,000.—Presented by H. E. Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K. C. S. I. A Handicap for all Arabs. The Handicap to be published on 13th September. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. 1½ mile. Entrance 1st June 1878 1. G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 7 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., with Sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. 4 Horses in different interests to start, or the Cup will be withheld. Winner to receive the Cup and 60 per cent. of the Stakes. The third horse to receive 10 per cent. of the Stakes.

Mr Cozen's ....g a h Cardigan .... 9 10 Cozens 1
Mr A A's ....b a c Glenmore ...... 8 3 Donaldson ..2
Mr A A's ....g a c Fieschie ...... 8 5 Hackney 3
Aga Moochool Shah's ....b a c Syeed .... 6 12 Mokinda.......0
Mr Shaik Abdoola Salim's.c a h Rocket .... 8 3 Cassim 0
Mr B's ....b a g Regent .... 7 13 Mr R 0
Mr Cooke's ....b a h Corone .... 9 3 Tingey.........0
Major Burnett's ....c a g Mameluke........ 8 3 Emaum 0
Mr Herbert's ....b a h King Arthur.. 9 2 Mr Gaye 0
Mr Macpherson's.........b a c Relief........ 8 2 Vinall 0
Mr Fuller's ....g a g Corsair 7 12
Mr Abdool Rahmon's ....c a c Timoor .... 6 10 Oomer........0
Mr Lawrence's ....g a g Ivanhoe......... 8 13 Rowjee 0
H H Maharaja Joudpore's.b a h Gamecock...... 7 3
Major Crosbie's...............g a c Kohinoor ...... 8 5 Native 0
Mr Herbert's ....b a h Child of the Desert......... 8 5 Bowen.......0
H H Aga Khan's ....c a g Judge Advocate .... 8 3 Syed.... ...0
H H Maharaja Joudpore's.b a h Struck Oil ... 7 5
Major Crosbie's............b a g Young Bijou. 8 3 Native.... ..0

This was the greatest and most interesting event of the day, and one unprecedented in Indian turf annals in that nineteen horses faced the Starter. All the horses, barring Kohinoor, had preliminary canter. Kohinoor, as usual, showed his fiery disposition, and on this occasion to such an extent, as to oblige his jockey to dismount. He had to be led across the plain to meet the field, and then showed great disinclination to start. After five false starts, an excellent start was effected. Favorites for this race were many, Cardigan being the foremost, and he did not disappoint his backers, for holding the race well in hand he won by about a length, Glenmore was second, and Fieschie third.

3RD RACE.—The Trial Stakes.—Rs. 400. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of previous seasons 5 lbs extra and current season 3 lbs extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M., when the race will close. Distance 1 mile.

st. lbs.
Mr Dignum's...............b a m Joan of Arc... 8 10 Bowen.........1
Col Utterson's ....br aug g General Lee. 8 11 Sedow.........2
Mr Stevens' ....br aust g Smuggler ... 9 6 Vinall 3
Mr Dean Pitt's............b a g Enterprise ...... 9 0 Hackney 0
Captain Stevens' .... c a g Prince Charlie... 8 11 Mr Baldock..0
Maharajah Pertab Singh's.....................b a g Pegasus 8 5 Williamson.0
Capt Scourfield's ....b a g Confusion.......... 8 7 Cosens 0

The favourite was again successful in this race, and although the mare had rather the worst of the start she won easily from General Lee.

4TH RACE.—The Galloway Plate.—Rs. 400 for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency Country-bred Galloways. Weight for age and inches. 14 hands to carry 9 stones. Country bred allowed 7 lbs. Winners in one previous season 7 lbs, oftener 10 lbs. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st June 3 G.M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st August 5 G. M. 1st September 10 G. M., when the Race will close. Distance 1½ miles.

st. lbs.
H H Aga Khan's ....ch a g Judge Advocate 9 1 Rowjee 1
Major Crosbies' ....g a h Dutchman ...... 9 3 Tingey 2
Mr Fuller's....................g a g Corsair .... 8 13 Mr Baldock.3
Major Crosbie's ....ch a p Little Ben ...... 6 13 Native 0

Dutchman was a hot favourite for this race, but had not the luck of the favourites of the previous races. Little Ben led off at a rattling pace, but at the ascent was passed by Judge Advocate who up to this point had been last. From this point the latter horse came in an easy winner.

PANIC AT MANDALAY.—A Mandalay correspondent reports the occurrence of a panic in that city through a rumour having got abroad that the king had died, or was about to die. The movements of the people on the occasion indicate at once the general opinion entertained as to the evils that are likely to arise as soon as his aged Majesty of Burmah is gathered to his fathers. Fearing a bloody contest was about to take place, between the Royal princes and their respective partizans, the people one and all gathered up their wares and fled the bazaars to their homes, there to await the issue of the expected struggle. The history of royal successions in Burmah had taught them that they were seldom effected except by bloody violent methods; and it was not surprising therefore that they wished to keep out of harm's way during the anxious period usually occupied by the different claimants to the crown striving for the mastery. The coolies and the poorer classes generally believe in what they see, and trace home the causes by the after results. The former believe that the alarm was raised by somebody to enable them to earn in an hour enough to keep them a month, as they were really engaged to run to and fro from the bazaar to the houses of the sellers with the loads of goods, and paid more than double the usual rates of hire. The latter think that as rice had become too expensive for them, the alarm was to reduce the rate, and so it did, for in an hour sellers offered the commodity at less than half the selling rate, viz., 1-8, the basket. It was selling in the morning at 4-8; the strangest part of the affair was that everything was so quiet in the palace.—*Rangoon Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

TURKISH ITEMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.

It is not intended to transfer the whole of the Austrian headquarters to Brod, but only a portion will be withdrawn there. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Feldzengmeister General Phillipovich, will remain at Serajevo.

Seditious manifestations have been made in Constantinople and many arrests made in connection therewith, besides which the Porte has taken additional measures of precaution.

The refusal of England to accede to the proposal made by Germany to the Signitary Powers of the Treaty of Berlin to take a common step to bring the Porte to execute the stipulations contained in the Treaty is confirmed. The refusal is based upon a report received from Sir Austin Layard, in which he affirms the good intention of the Porte to execute the terms of the Berlin Treaty.

The Greek Note, proposing the mediation of the Powers in favour of a rectification of the Turco-Grecian frontier, has been delivered.

THE FEVER IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Latest advices from America state that the yellow fever epidemic in the Southern States is diminishing in consequence of colder weather having set in.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has taken place. The volcano is in full activity, and the lava stream is pouring down the mountain's side.

APPOINTMENT.

General Lysons has been appointed Colonel of the 45th Foot (Sherwood Foresters).

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Sept. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., sailed from here to-day.

LISBON, Sept. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded......................	2,000	do.
Total Week's sales of Surats	7,000	do.
Do. do. imports of Cotton ..	11,000	do.
Do. do. Surats................	3,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton..................	485,000	do.
Do. do. Surats..................	72,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	20,000	do.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dholleras	5 3-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady. Short time movement extending.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper................	79¼
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
5½ per cent. do.	83¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113¼
Bar Silver	51½
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£87,000,000
Do. Notes in Circulation	£92,000,000

About £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 15, 8·48 A. M.

French steamer Yangtse from Suez arrived.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Sept. 15.

CANNANORE, 5-36 p.m.—Weather constant showers; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 82; min. 71; W. B. 76; barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 2 inches 14 cents.

CARWAR, 13, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.¼ 4; thermometer 83; barometer 29·840. Fall of rain 3 inches 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 13,-4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 60 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 3 inches 42 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	92 92	101 77	99 85
Sept. 13 Friday	0 67	......	......
,, 14 Saturday	1 5	0 35	0 46
,, 15 Sunday...............	......	0 3	0 11
Total................	94 64	102 15	100 42
Fall up to 14th Sept. 1877......	59 40	......	......
,, ,, 15th ,,	......	49 2	57 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 25-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¼ d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,, ...	2·13	,,

A BARODA correspondent writes to us, "I am sorry to acquaint you with the death of Captain Thos. Blades, Commanding Officer of the Guicowar's Body Guard. His demise seems to have been sudden. The day of the Guicowar's Gunputtee procession was very oppressive, and having to attend the Gunputtee evening nautch and durbar in full dress, it is surmised that the old officer's strength was overtasked and he succumbed in consequence."

No less than twenty-two pages of the last *Government Gazette* of the Central Provinces are taken up with a list of books, maps, slates, slate-pencils, &c., &c., for sale at the Government book depot at Nagpur. As the books include works of poetry, novels, and well-known standard works in history, science, mathematics, &c., such as are advertised by book-sellers throughout India, this is a direct interference with trade which the Government ought not to allow. As an attraction to purchasers, a discount of seven per cent. is allowed on purchases to the amount of Rs. 25 and upwards, provided the amount is paid within six months.

SEVERAL correspondents are curious to know more about the prize for a sanitary primer, offered by the Government. The wish for a book of the kind was certainly stated in the vaguest way.

IT is rumoured that no less than from seven to nine retirements in the senior grades in the ranks of the Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Punjab will take place before the end of the present financial year.

MR. CHARLES CHEYNE, Engineer-in-Chief of the Neemuch State Railway, having completed his 55th year, has obtained six months' notice from the Government of India to retire. He will be succeeded by Mr. Horace Bell, the present Engineer-in Chief of the Scindia State Railway.

NEWS from Alighur has reached the *Delhi Gazette* that the station has been swamped by a deluge of rain, and numerous houses have tumbled down. The whole surrounding country is flooded, and part of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway has been breached.

THE *Indian Daily News*—The convict Rajah of Pooree has been transported to the Andamans, the Calcutta police conducting the operation with all the secrecy of a diplomatic transaction. We understand it was always the intention of Government that their distinguished prisoner should ultimately be removed to this island retreat, but his transfer was accelerated by the fact that the prison authorities here found it was impossible to keep him amenable to the ordinary jail discipline. Prisoners, warders, and visitors all seemed to connive at making things easy for the holy man. Outside the jail it was known that money was used unsparingly on his behalf, and money goes a long way in this country. It remains to be seen if its influence will reach across the sea.

SOME experiments with Burma coal made on the Rangoon State Raiway appear to have been very successful, for the Locomotive Superintendent telegraphed to the Chief Engineer as follows: "Excellent results with Burma coal. Will compare favourably with English coal. Train worked to this with only Burma coal." The coal in question comes from near Prome.

THE *Madras Times*—Now that the Municipality have at last published all their divisional lists, we are enabled to form an accurate estimate of the amount of revenue to be derived from this obnoxious tax. We have been at very considerable pains to analyse the entire lists, a matter of no little labour, as our readers may easily imagine, when we state that nearly 7,000 persons had to be classified. We have risen from the task with feelings of unmitigated regret that the Supreme Government should have so persistently insisted on the carrying out of the Act imposing this tax, when the return is so wholly inadequate to the wide-spread disaffection its incidence has engendered. The entire revenue estimated to be gathered in from an aggregate number of 6,624 tax-payers is Rs. 1,55,155. But even this 1½ lakh of rupees must be diminished. It is legitimate to suppose that there will be numerous appeals for reduction of rates charged. Allowing a diminution of 25 per cent. on this account, the estimate will be reduced to Rs. 1,16,367. Of the 4,250 men taxed at Rs. 4 each, there is little hope of more than a moiety being recovered. This will further reduce the harvest to Rs. 1,07,867. Allowing 10 per cent. as the cost of collecting the tax, the net amount is finally reduced to Rs. 96,981, or less than a lakh of rupees! And for this pitiful sum the governing authorities thought fit to unnecessarily exasperate a peaceful body of men, whose industry yearly adds to the prosperity of the country! It were a thousand pities that the actual pecuniary benefit was not fairly weighed ere the supreme authorities sowed the wind perhaps to reap a whirlwind.

THE *Statesman*—The death of Mr. Currie, the Commissioner of Agra, has created a somewhat painful impression in the North-West. The effort that is being made to save Sir George Couper's reputation at the expense of that of his subordinates, affected Mr. Currie closely, and the distress occasioned him thereby, with the fatigue endured by him on the occasion of Mr. Justice Cunningham's recent visit to the relief-works in the neighbourhood of Agra, is believed to have produced the illness that proved fatal to him on the 3rd instant. Our readers have observed that we have refused throughout this discussion to allow the point of our censure to be turned aside from the Lieutenant-Governor himself, and its force dissipated by implicating the district officers therein. The indifference that is at last admitted to have been shown, all through last cold weather, to the sufferings of the people, is so immediately traceable to Sir George Couper's positive orders communicated to the district officers through Colonel Fraser in the month of October, and to his stedfast refusal to listen to any remonstrances however urgent in their behalf, that we are impatient of the efforts that we know are being made to implicate the district executive in the sufferings of the people. We do not feel called upon to say—we are indeed unable to say—whether Sir George Couper's district officers were guilty of special neglect or not; but as to the Lieutenant-Governor himself there is no room for any doubt. We know that stringent orders were issued by him through Colonel Fraser to permit no relief-works to be opened, even although the district officers might *know* the people to be in want both of work and food. We know further that while distinctly warning the Supreme Government that it would "ruin" the people to proceed with the collection of the land revenue, he went on collecting it without remorse; while the accident of Mr. Mackonochie's death has now established the fact that he persevered in doing so in the teeth of the most urgent remonstrances from his subordinates. In these circumstances, to allow our censure to be diverted from Sir George Couper himself to his subordinates, would be to trifle with public intelligence, and with the question of personal responsibility involved in the case. The utmost blame that can possibly be attached to the district executive, can be simply the blame of having too submissively obeyed the positive orders of the Lieutenant Governor. Some of these gentlemen no doubt regret bitterly that they did not risk everything rather than conform to those orders. It is quite possible that the deceased Commissioner of Agra did so, but with the facts withheld from us the public can form no opinion upon the matter. We fear it is true that Mr. Currie's name must be added to that of Mr. Mackonochie as one of the victims of the famine. Mr. Mackonochie's death is attributed to his mental sufferings at the misery of the people, and to his exposure of himself in his efforts to mitigate it. This attack to which Mr. Currie has succumbed, is attributed to mental anxiety and the fatigue undergone by him a few weeks ago, when Mr. Justice Cunningham and Colonel Fraser visited Agra for the purpose of inspecting the relief-works in that district.

THE *Englishman*—If a return to the regular system in its entirety be objected to on the score of economy, while the adoption of a special course of training for native officers be considered dangerous, we have a third method of securing efficiency which possesses neither of the drawbacks attached to the other two, namely, obtaining company officers, non-commissioned officers, on warrant rank, from picked British regiments who would be granted commissions according to a fixed scale of promotion. These appointments might be given by competition, a certain fixed standard of excellence being compulsory, under certain conditions of age, good conduct, general smartness, &c., while the successful candidates would have to qualify in special training similar to that of the garrison course of instruction. The introduction of such a system would tend to render the service attractive to many young men of the middle classes, who, though possessing fair education, are unable, for want of money, to join the commissioned ranks, and yet now shrink from enlisting as privates. The presence of such men would be desirable in every way, and would do much to raise the tone and increase the popularity of the service. The idea that the aristocracy and *nouveaux riches* have a vested interest in the officering of our army is one that does not require to be refuted in the present day. If the objection be made that even with this influx of new and better educated men British regiments would suffer by losing their smartest non-commissioned officers, we may suggest that a special corps of cadets might be raised who, after serving a certain probation in the ranks, passing the necessary examination tests, &c., should be appointed to native regiments as company officers with warrant rank, and should, according to the rules of the service, obtain promotion to the commissioned grade as vacancies occurred; whether in the regiments they first joined, or in others, would of course be a matter of detail. Commanding officers of British regiments serving in India say, with much reason, that the present system of providing the staff corps with officers deprives them of many of their most promising subalterns, and has the general effect of lessening *esprit de corps* in the junior ranks. This grave objection to the present system, as well as that which might be advanced against one for recruiting native infantry company officers from the non-commissioned officer's ranks of British regiments, would be obviated by the adoption of the cadet system. It is mischievous in the extreme for the nation to be lulled into feelings of false reliance on defective components of its military machinery by men who, blinded by the desire of advancing their own hobbies, overlook the true interests of the State. The nation has a right to expect its native army to be something more than an experimental plaything. There is no lack of good, sound material from which to recruit the rank and file, nor dearth of European officers to efficiently fill the staff and field grades.

AN officer of the English fleet, writing to a friend in India, gives the following doleful account of Cyprus. The letter is dated August 26th:—"We have been at Cyprus with the Channel Squadron for the last two months, assisting in the annexation of the island. A sad time we have had of it: the fever is most alarming, and though not a large number of deaths have occurred, its effects are most depressing and serious. I had a slight attack, but am thankful to say I soon recovered. But of about 50 of our men who landed for a fortnight and occupied the island, scarcely any have escaped the disease. Our Battery is turned into a fever hospital, and we have sent 12 of the worst cases to Malta. The fever is not infectious, but is due to the excessive heat of the sun by day, and the malarious and pestilential damp at night. The best thing we can do with Cyprus (except for its position) is to give it away to anyone who will be foolish enough to try and live in it. Five hundred men are now sick in the three English regiments left there. Port Said is hotter than Cyprus, but is a different kind of heat, and not nearly so dangerous."

A CORRESPONDENT informs the *Statesman* that Khettermony Dossee, who figured in a case of adultery, tried at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, finding that her evil career had made her an outcaste and a stigma on her community, has, through the permission of some of her friends, resolved in spending the rest of her days as a recluse in a Roman Catholic convent. Our correspondent also informs us that she had a petition drawn up and circulated amongst some of her *quondam* associates appealing for pecuniary aid, but her prayers were futile. Since then she has been in communication with several sisters of charity, and it is rumoured she will eventually join the convent of Chandernagore.

BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT AT WILSON'S CIRCUS.—Last Friday night, whilst Wilson's troupe, now at Poona was performing, a portion of the tent suddenly fell in, which extinguished the lights and caused great alarm. Fortunately hardly any damage was done to person or property.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Allee Lutchmon, a Madrassee servant in the employ of Mr. Hall, the station master at Lanowlee, accidentally missed his hold whilst jumping on to a train when in motion and fell, when the train passed over both his feet. This occurred at 2 p. m. on Saturday, and the injured man was brought into Poona and carried to the Sassoon Hospital, where he died at 10 p. m.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday on view of the body of a Parsee women named Goolbai, aged 67 years, who committed suicide by throwing herself into a well while suffering from fever. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—An old offender named Syed Mashun was committed on Saturday by Mr. Nana Morojee, for trial at the present sessions of the High Court, charged with stealing a pair of shoes valued Re. 1 from a musjid.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—A Mogul sherbut shop-keeper on the Duncan Road named Ally Askur Cassum was on Saturday last charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Munday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20.

THEFT AT THE STRANGERS' HOME.—On Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, two inmates of the Strangers' Home named Peter Dobson and Thomas Waters were convicted by Mr. Cooper of committing theft of eleven pairs of boots, valued at Rs. 33, the property of Peter Johnson, a travelling hawker, who is also an inmate of the Home. His Worship, in sentencing the two prisoners each to six weeks' hard labour, remarked that it was a cruel robbery on the complainant, who was a poor man, and who sought the refuge of the Strangers' Home to gain his livelihood by honest means

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th September 1878 was 36,134 maunds, and in money Rs. 9,267-0-0. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 7th Sept. 1878.	Week ending 8th Sept. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight........	Mds 1,055	Mds 1,456	...	Mds. 399
Amount........	Rs. 472	Rs. 714	...	Rs. 242
GRAIN—				
Weight........	Mds 78,295	Mds 38,598	Mds 39,697	...
Amount........	Rs. 21,580	Rs. 8,472	Rs. 13,108	...
JAGREE—				
Weight........	Mds. 245	Mds. 123	Mds 122	...
Amount........	Rs. 243	Rs. 63	Rs. 180	...
OPIUM—				
Weight........	...	Mds 76	...	Mds 76
Amount........	...	Rs. 192	...	Rs. 192
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight........	Mds 2,790	Mds 1,742	Mds 1,048	...
Amount........	Rs. 2,172	Rs. 1,586	Rs. 586	...
SALT—				
Weight........	Mds 3,174	Mds 1,906	Mds 1,268	...
Amount........	Rs. 1,074	Rs. 631	Rs. 443	...
SEEDS—				
Weight........	Mds 2,413	Mds 4,030	...	Mds. 1,617
Amount........	Rs. 706	Rs. 1,178	...	Rs. 472
SUGAR—				
Weight........	Mds 2,535	Mds 2,634	...	Rs. 101
Amount........	Rs. 1,593	Rs. 1,182	Rs. 411	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight........	Mds 46,358	Mds 50,266	...	Mds 3,908
Amount........	Rs. 11,329	Rs. 15,884	...	Rs. 4,555
TOTAL—				
Weight........	Mds 1,36,965	Mds 1,00,831	Mds. 36,134	...
Amount........	Rs. 39,169	Rs. 29,902	Rs. 9,267	...

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE transport s. s. St. Osyth, 2,296 tons, Captain R. McNabb, towing the ship Hospodar, 1,549 tons, Captain R. K. Kelly, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cyprus 24th Aug. The St. Osyth brought 687 officers and men of the 31st Punjab N. I.; and the Hospodar brought Captain Blakeley, Lieut. Downing, and Surg. Major Pennington, of the R. A., and 67 men, with 94 native followers and 58 horses of the F. Battery 2nd Brigade, R. A.

The Government hired transport s. s. Marina, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, towing the transport ship Clydesdale, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cyprus, which port she left on the 25th August, Suez 30th, and Aden 5th Sept. The s. s. Marina brought the following passengers:—Major Tweddell, Lieut. Ryland, Surg. Manson, and 253 officers and men of the 31st Punjaub N. I.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE above charge against Zumundas Mugonmul and Hemraj Nowmul was continued on Saturday, when Gopal Chetty, the owner of the property, in further evidence, stated that on the 7th January last he laid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee against Ooderdas, the prosecutor in the present case, and believed all the facts he then stated to be true. He never told Ooderdas to get a hoondee in his favour on the Madras Bank, nor was he present when Ooderdas handed over to Zumundas the money which he had received. Another witness, Mahalingam Chetty, said that in company with Gopal he had come here from Madras to sell a quantity of gold and silver, which was done through Ooderdas for a sum of Rs. 40,000. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Sergeant Atkinson then addressed the Court, respectively, on behalf of the prosecution and defence. Two witnesses were called up for the defence who said they had known the accused for some years, and always as good and respectable men. His Lordship then summed up the evidence, and the jury after retiring for a few minutes, returned a verdict of guilty, when each of the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THEFTS.

Kudabux Khurimbux stood charged with having on the 8th December last stolen a purse containing Rs. 2-2, he being an old offender, and convicted no less than eight times on previous occasions. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—Ramchundra Bhicajee stood charged with a similar offence, with having stolen three silver bangles; he being a noted character, and on pleading guilty was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE GORDON ALEXANDER OUCHTERLONY, ESQ.

WE regret to record the death, at the residence of Dr. Furnell, of this gentleman, on Friday last. He was the third son of the late Mr. James Ouchterlony, who gave his name to the Ouchterlony Valley, the greater part of which he left, on his death on the 31st Dec. 1875, to his family. Mr. Gordon Ouchterlony graduated at Cambridge and was called to the bar in England. His good nature and kindness of heart made him many friends, who will hear with real regret of the premature close of what might have been a happy and prosperous life. As a keen and fearless sportsman Mr. Gordon Ouchterlony had established his reputation, and his early death may be attributed in a great measure to his having gone out after big game before he had recovered from a very severe attack of fever, and so brought on a relapse. He was ordered by the doctors to go to sea, and came down to Madras to embark for Australia about a fortnight ago, but grew so much worse whilst here that his departure was postponed. He was buried in St. Mary's burial ground, where his elder brother, Major Ouchterlony of the Artillery, was buried only three years ago.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th instant.

Read letter, dated 4th September, from the Acting Deputy Conservator, recommending that Mr. Reane be appointed to act as a Second Class Pilot to fill a vacancy. Resolution: Sanctioned.

Read letter, dated 3rd September, from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Agents for the Anchor and Hall Lines of steam packet ships, requesting that the Trustees will give them the refusal of all the berths on the west side of the Prince's Dock. Read minutes by the members of the Dock Committee. Resolution: Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. should be informed that the Trustees will allot to the Anchor and Hall Lines two berths on the northern end of the west side of the Prince's Dock, subject to any alteration that the Trustees may consider necessary hereafter.

Read letter, dated 4th instant, from Mr. Kerner, lessee of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, stating that he has agreed to sell the business to Mr. W. B. Green and Mr. Jarvis, of Messrs. Treacher & Company, and asking that the Trustees will sanction the transfer of the lease to them. Read minutes by the members of the Land Committee. Resolution: The transfer of the lease may be approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, dated 30th August, sanctioning the extension of the Pilotage Rules for another year.

Letter from Rao Bahadoor Becherdass Ambaidass, C. S. I., dated Ahmedabad, 24th August, requesting the Chairman to forward his resignation as a Trustee of the Port of Bombay to Government.

Pilotage Statement for the week ending 10th Sept.:—

14 Vessels piloted into Harbour.
13 ,, ,, out of ,,
3 ,, ,, transported.

SUNDAY the 8th in Kurrachee was a day to be remembered for heat, which seemed more like that of Upper Sind during the day and afternoon. So oppressive and stifling was it, and even the little breeze there was rather the opposite of an "air from heaven." All foreboded a storm. About 3 p. m. we were visited with an immense cloud of locusts which overspread Kurrachee, and made their mischievous way nearly due east towards the Mulleer cultivation. Strange to say there were few or none towards the Lyaree or garden quarter here. At about 5½ p. m. heavy banks of clouds formed towards the south and west, and between 6 and 7 p. m. incessant lightning in that quarter shewed that a storm was raging out seawards. A little before 8 o'clock the wind suddenly veered towards the east, and we had a sharp storm with heavy thunder and lightning—all but incessant—lasting till a little after gun-fire. The rain was pretty heavy while it lasted, but we have not heard that any other harm was done save that the force of the wind blew down some tottering walls of an uninhabited edifice, in course of demolition Sodderwards. We hope that it drove back the main army of locusts which were just travelling against the path of the gale.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met on Friday at Government House, Guneshkhind. H. E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart, G. C. S. I., C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and the other members present were—H. E. the Hon. Sir Chas. Staveley, K. C. B., the Hon. J. Gibbs, C. S. I., the Hon. L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I, the Hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. Mariott), the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I, the Hon. Syed Hussan El Edroos, C. S. I., the Hon. M. Balfour, the Hon. Col. C. J. Merriman, C. S. I., and the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.

BUNDER FEES AT KURRACHEE.

The first item on the agenda paper was the first reading of the Bill No. 3 of 1878, "a Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of Government landing places in the port of Kurrachee."

The following is the "statement of objects and reasons:"—

"Much inconvenience has been felt for some years past at the port of Kurrachee owing to the want of statutory powers for enforcing order and controlling traffic at the various bunders and landing-places. This Act is, therefore, introduced for the purpose of empowering Government and the Commissioner in Sind to make and enforce such regulations as may, from time to time, be found necessary.

2. In order that the provisions of the Act may be properly carried out, it is necessary that a fund should be raised from which the costs of administering the Act may be defrayed, and out of which also such improvements and extensions of the landing-places at the Port as may from time to time be required, may be undertaken. For this purpose it is proposed to empower Government to levy fees at every landing-place to which the Act will apply.

3. The opportunity has also been taken to legalize certain wharfage dues which have been levied at the Native Jetty since 1865 under the authority of a Government Notification as to the legality of the issue of which doubts have arisen."

The Honourable Mr. Ashburner—Your Excellency is aware that in the port of Kurrachee certain dues have for some years been collected, but hitherto there has been no legal sanction for this collection, and the object of this Bill is to legalise the collection, and also to provide for the expenditure of the money collected, I beg to propose that the Bill be read a third time.

The motion was put and carried, and the Bill was read a first time.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner the Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following members:—The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Hon. Col. Anderson, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas, the Hon. Mr. Edroos, and the Mover, and an order was recorded that the Bill and the Select Committee's report should be translated into the Sindee and Guzerattee languages. The Select Committee are to report within a week.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of Bill No. 4 of 1878,—"a Bill to amend the law for the prevention of adulteration of cotton and for the suppression of fraudulent practices in the Cotton Trade." Mr. Ravenscroft said—It is unnecessary to go into the whole question of the Cotton Frauds Act at present, that matter having been fully discussed at the commencement of last year, when a Bill was past and sent to the Government of India for approval. After some correspondence in which one or two points in the Bill were objected to, especially with regard to the application of fees, the opinion of this Government was asked whether any objection was entertained to the omission of that provision. This Government explained that they had no objection to the omission proposed, and the Government of India recently sent a letter to this Government, stating that if certain omissions were made, they were prepared to pass the Bill. In accordance with the suggestions made by the Government of India, the present Bill, No. 4 of 1878 has been drawn up. The only material portions of last year's Bill which have been omitted are those with reference to the application of fees and forfeitures. It was thought advisable by this Government to expend a portion of the fees in the general improvement of cotton cultivation in the Presidency, but this Government had no very strong opinion on the subject, and when the authorities on the other side of India took objection to that point this Government was quite prepared to meet their view. The only other change is the insertion of the words "not belonging to the Government" after the word "cotton," in the 21st section, the object of which amendment is to avoid all possibility of conflict with section 20 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, with the exception of some Verbal alterations, these are the only changes which have been made, and we have it stated that with these changes, the Government of India are prepared to give their sanction to the Bill. With these remarks I beg in the first place that the Bill be read a first time, and afterwards I shall ask that the standing orders may be suspended, and the Bill passed through all its phases.

The Hon. Mr. Balfour said the Council were aware that the renewal of this Act was not regarded with favour by the mercantile community of Bombay. It would be merely a waste of time to raise a discussion now on the principle of the Bill, that point having been already decided by the Council; but he begged, on behalf of the trade of Bombay, to ask his Excellency the President to name a term for the continuance of the Act in operation. He suggested that a clause should be inserted limiting the operation of the Act to three years, at the end of which time those who were in favour of it and those who were opposed to it would be able to show cause for its continuance or discontinuance from experience of its working.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdas—I regret very much that Government has thought it necessary to continue this Act, notwithstanding the continued protests of the mercantile community during the past ten years. I have been a persistent opponent of this Act for the past ten years, and I cannot therefore give a silent vote on this occasion. I do not propose to take up the time of the honourable members in repeating the arguments brought against the Bill by some of the previous members of this Council, all of which arguments still hold good. There is, however, one point to which I would call attention, which is the change that has taken place in the cotton trade, owing to the practice of pressing up-country. This practice prevents examination in Bombay at the time of shipment and the result is that a good portion of the cotton is sold in Bombay, under a guarantee given by the seller, that on reaching Liverpool it will come up to a certain standard of quality. Under these conditions, therefore, any adulteration would be only to the injury of, and at the expense of, the seller himself. All the tendency therefore of the changes which have taken place in the course of trade in the past few years, is to make any such Act more and more unnecessary. I would appeal, therefore, even at this late date, to honourable members to reconsider the principle of this Bill. The rice, indigo, cotton, jute, tea, sugar, silk, skin, wheat and seeds of Calcutta, and the indigo, cotton, skins, and sugar of Madras all flourish without Government protection; why should Bombay alone be taxed? Why cannot we have the same freedom in trade which the other parts of India enjoy? I go a step further. In the Manchester trade, adulteration is notorious, and yet the British Government does not interfere. Do we not live under the same Government? Do not the same principles of trade apply here as there? With these few remarks, I am sorry I am unable to support the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—With regard to the Hon. Mr. Balfour's suggestion that the Bill should be passed for only three years, I think it is always advisable to avoid any extraordinary course of legislation if possible. The Legislature has always the power, at any period, provided an Act does not work satisfactorily to bring in a short Act to amend or repeal it. I do not see why we should anticipate any change taking place in the circumstances and condition of the cotton trade in the next two or three years, but if it is found that the Act is not necessary, no doubt the Government of the day will take the matter into consideration. The Governor General having expressed his readiness to sanction the Bill with certain minor alterations, I do not think we can introduce an entirely new provision of this kind.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft's motion was then put to the vote and carried, the Hon. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goculdas only voting against it.

The Bill having been read a first time,

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft next asked H. E. the President to suspend the standing orders, to allow him to move the second and third reading.

H. E. the President—Then, considering the circumstances of the case, I accede to the request to suspend the Standing Orders.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft—The Standing Orders having been suspended, I have now to propose that the Bill be read a second time.

The motion was carried.

The Bill was next considered in detail by a Committee of the whole Council, after which it was read a third time and passed, the order of voting being the same as on the first reading.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY VACCINATION FOR KURRACHEE.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs moved the first reading of Bill No. 5 of 1878, "A Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the Town of Kurrachee compulsory." Mr. Gibbs said—Some honorable members present will remember that a Bill similar to this was introduced by me into the Legislative Council some time ago, and subsequently became an Act by which compulsory vaccination was introduced into the town and island of Bombay, and the practice of inoculation has been put a stop to. From the reports we have received on the operation of that Act, I believe compulsory vaccination is working tolerably well in Bombay; and the authorities in Sind, having unfortunately had to meet on several occasions rather severe epidemics of small-pox, took it into consideration as to whether a similar Act might not be passed for Sind, or some portion of it. The result of their inquiries and consultations is that they consider an Act somewhat similar to the one passed for Bombay might be introduced into the town of Kurrachee, and this present Bill has been drafted on the model of the Bombay Act, and as drafted, has been approved by the Commissioner and the medical officers in Sind. The matter is of course of very great importance, and I think the Council will consider with me that the Act should be very carefully made public to the persons who are to be brought within the four corners thereof. The Government of India have approved of the penal clauses of the Bill, and the Secretary of State has expressed his opinion that there is no objection to the Bill in its present state. The notification of the decision of these two high authorities was received only the other day, and in consequence the Bill was only sent to the Commissioner in Sind to be translated into Sindee on the 26th August. The Bill comes regularly before us for the first reading, but afterwards in referring it to a Select Committee, I think good time should be allowed them to report, because as yet the Bill has not been published to the public of Kurrachee, and I think they ought to have full time to consider it and to make any suggestions they may wish to make, and their suggestions should be considered by the Select Committee.

The motion was adopted, and the Bill read a first time.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hons. Mr. Ashburner, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months; and it was ordered that the Bill and the report of the Select Committee be translated into Sindee and Guzerattee.

RELIEF FOR THE INDEBTED RYOTS.

H. E. the President—There is a supplementary motion, which the Hon. Mr. Ashburner will explain to the Council, regarding certain points of legislation with reference to the indebtedness of the ryots of the Deccan.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—Your Excellency is aware that for many years past the agricultural population of certain districts of the Deccan have been in a very depressed state. The reasons for this were rather obscure for many years. By some persons it was imagined that the demands of Government were excessive, but inquiry was made on that point, and it was found that the Government assessment represented a ridiculously small portion of the gross profits on the land. I speak from memory, but I believe the maximum assessment was about a 15th portion of the gross produce. Nevertheless, the depressed condition of the ryots was an undoubted fact—it was obvious everywhere; and it culminated about three years ago in riots in certain parts of the Ahmednuggur and Sattara districts. A committee composed of representative men was appointed to investigate the causes of the discontent, and made a very able and elaborate report, tracing the general depressed state of the ryots to abuses in the administration of justice in our civil courts. They made certain suggestions for the removal of the grievances, and these suggestions were embodied in a Bill which we submitted for the consideration of the Governor General in Council. The Governor General's Council approved generally of the proposed legislation, but suggested that certain portions of the grievances might be more conveniently met by legislation in this Council, and my present object is to obtain permission to introduce a Bill to meet those points which can be provided for by legislation in this Council, the other points having been already provided for in a Bill which has been published by the Council of the Governor General. The principal objects of the present Bill are—(1) to commit agriculturists to a charge of only a reasonable rate of interest when interest is payable at all by them; (2) to provide that all part payments are properly carried to their credit; (3) to prohibit their being made liable to compound interest; (4) to extend to all classes of agriculturists the benefit of the Hindoo rule of *dam duput*, which is at present applicable only to Hindoos; and (5) to limit the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts. I now move for permission to bring in a Bill, of which these are the five principle objects.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs—If I understand the matter aright, the case stands thus:—Proposals were sent from this Government to the Government of India. They came to the conclusion, that it was desirable to legislate in the manner suggested, but that it was inadvisable, looking at the ordinary working of the two Councils, for them to legislate in such matters as this Council has it in its power to legislate for. There were certain of the proposals made by this Government which would interfere with certain Acts of the Government of India passed subsequently to 1861, and those this Council had no right to interfere with. There were also matters which affected the jurisdiction of the High Court, and those, two, were beyond the power of this Council. This Government was of opinion that it would be advisable to pass one Bill including all the different topics of legislation; but the Government of India, having considered the matter, and having carefully taken into account the position which the Legislative Council of India has held with regard to the Local Councils, are of opinion that it is advisable for them not to go beyond that portion of the jurisdiction for which it is absolutely necessary for them to legislate, and that the remaining proposals should be returned to this Government with the suggestion to introduce a Bill in its own Legislative Council. That Bill, I believe, is in course of being drafted, if it is not already drafted, and I apprehend the position this Council will find itself in will be that it will have to pass a Bill to supplement the Bill now before the Council of the Governor General. Neither Council takes upon itself the entire field of legislation which is considered necessary in consequence of the Report of the Deccan Riots Commission. There is one other observation I have to make though it is encroaching in a manner on the province of my honorable colleague (Mr. Ashburner.) In connection with the supplement to the *Government Gazette* which was recently sent to each of us, containing some pages of questions regarding the famine, I have been making some inquiries. I mention this matter because I see from the last weekly report on the Vernacular press that one of the Vernacular papers laments that the assessment which is put on land generally is so excessively high, and suggests to Government to have mercy on the riots, and in future to be content with taking not more than one-fourth portion of the gross produce. Well, that is rather ridiculous, because Government have never, in any single case, taken so much as one-fourth. My Honorable colleague (Mr. Ashburner) said he spoke from memory; but I have been making inquiries from the Hon. Col. Anderson who has charge of the records of what is called the crop experiments, taken every year in all parts of the Presidency in order to try and find out what proportion the assessment actually bears to the gross produce of the land; and I believe it may be said that, assuming ordinary cultivation, the maximum portion of the gross produce taken as assessment is one-seventh and this is exceptional and the minimum is one-fortieth, or in isolated cases, for the common grains, even less. I think it is as well that these facts should be made known, because, as has been often observed there is great misunderstanding on this subject of the Government Assessment on the land. In a case chosen specially this year as being as poor and careless a form of cultivation as could be found—salt rice land in Canara—the gross produce was valued at 13 rupees, while the assessment was 2½ rupees.

The permission asked for was given, and it was ordered that the Bill when drafted be published, and translated into the Mahrattee, Guzerattee, and Canarese languages.

H. E. the President then adjourned the Council *sine die*.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

EXCITEMENT DURING MOTILAL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION. CONTINUED REFUSAL OF THE COLLECTOR OF KHAIRA TO OBEY THE SUMMONS OF THE COURT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, September 12.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and others, was resumed this (being the twentieth) day at the Surat Adawlut, before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Lalldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narronshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6. By order of the Judge, large crowds of the public were prevented from entering the court compound; and only a limited number were admitted into the court and its verandas.

On the application of Mr. Gill, summonses were issued to the following witnesses in Bombay, who are expected to prove that the accused Kikabhoy was in Bombay on the 2nd April, and that he could not therefore have been in Surat before the morning of the 3rd:—Messrs. Maneckjee Burjorjee, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Summachar* newspaper, Cullianjee Narronjee, head clerk, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Madhewdas Raghunathdas, silk merchant, and Gordhundas Bhugwandas, clerk to Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Kt. Mr. Gill said these four gentlemen would be enough to prove the presence of Kikabhoy in Bombay. There was also a letter which Kikabhoy wrote on the 2nd April in Bombay to a gentleman there, but that the gentleman happened to be in Surat at present.

Mr. Gill next applied for a report which Mr. Scannell had been summoned *duces tecum* to produce, and about which the learned counsel said he forgot to ask Mr. Scannell. The Superintendent's clerk, who happened to be in court, was sent by the Judge to Mr. Scannell and brought the document into court.

Motilal Mohunlal was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw—I was present at the examination of Allybhoy Mahomed Hashum before the magistrate, and at his cross-examination at Bulsar. In consequence of what Allybhoy said, the name of a policeman who had overheard him was asked me by the magistrate. I did not say I did not know the sepoy's name, but I said I would enquire where he served and where he was. I gave the name after a little delay. I do not remember saying before the magistrate that I had employed two or three sepoys and that I could not give the name. The magistrate said that my refusal to give the name would cast a suspicion upon the prosecution. It was on his saying so that I gave the name of Goolam Ally Jaffer Ally. I know the witness Allybhoy Jewabhoy, whose name was first given me by Chotoo sepoy. The witness Muncharam did not inform me that the witness Motiram had told him that he (Motiram) had got Rs. 200, and that he was to get Rs. 150 more. I don't remember any other person telling me that. I did give some instructions to Kevulram, I think, about the Rs. 200. I don't remember the particulars. I told my vakils that the witness Motiram had taken the witness Muncharam to the house of Pranjeevundas Sootharia. I presumed this from the fact of having seen Motiram at the house the previous evening. At Bulsar, Kallabhoy told me that he had prevented the witness Purbhoolal from coming to his house. At Bulsar the witness Cassiram, before giving his evidence to Mr. Ollivant, expressed a fear that he might be prosecuted for the speeches he had made. On his expressing the same fear to me, I held out no inducement to him. His fear disappeared after he spoke to Mr. Ollivant; but I don't know what Mr. Ollivant told him. Mr. Ollivant told me to make enquiry regarding the paper in Cassiram's house, but I don't recollect whether he desired me to take no part in the search. If Mr. Ollivant has said so in court it must be true, although I don't remember it. I came to Surat to search Cassiram's house the same day that Cassiram was examined before Mr. Lely. I got a warrant from Mr. C. M. Thatte for the search. It did not occur to me to give a minute description of the paper to be searched for, according to the particulars of it given by Cassiram in his evidence.

To the Judge—Cassiram said it was a "speech-paper," and he had also said it contained the names of seventeen taxes.

The Judge—Then why did you call it a "speech-paper" in the warrant?

Witness—I remembered it only as a speech paper, and forgot the particulars he had given. I do not remember Mr. Ollivant telling me that the search of Cassiram's house should be made by a magistrate. If Mr. Ollivant said so, he ought to know it. I cannot say if it be true or not. I got the warrant addressed to head-constable Nagurdas, who was acting for me. Mr. Ollivant may have twice told me that I was to take no part in the search; but I don't recollect it. I don't remember the second occasion. It was stated before the magistrate, before the paper in Cassiram's house was mentioned, that this was a case got up by the police. The search was notwithstanding made by the police under me; but Mr. C. M. Thatte should be asked why he ordered that to be done. I cannot answer for what Mr. Thatte did. The magistrate of his own choice entrusted the warrant to Nagurdas. He is under me. I was present when Cassiram mentioned to Mr. Ollivant at Teethul the particulars of the papers to be searched for. I was present when his deposition was taken down by the karkoon.

Mr. Motilal to Mr. Perozshaw—Don't speak so loud. I am frightened. (A laugh).

Mr. Perozshaw—I know very well what you are frightened at. (Laughter). Answer the question.

Cross-examination continued—I don't remember Cassiram giving to Mr. Ollivant the description of Goolabdas's list which appears in Cassiram's deposition. The description was not given in the search warrant, because I did not remember it. My idea was that the manuscript of all the speeches made by Cassiram would be found in his house. I remember Cassiram saying to Mr. Ollivant that a boy about twelve years of age came to call him to Goolabdas's house; that he told the boy to go; and that he (Cassiram) would follow him. On the evening of the day Nagurdas searched Cassiram's house, he reported to me that no paper was found. He said he searched all the places pointed out by Cassiram's mother. I did not order the second search to be made on the 8th June. I think Mr. Ollivant probably ordered the second search to be made. I was not satisfied with the result of the first search, and I think I suggested the second search to be made.

To the Judge—Nothing had occurred between the two searches to show the importance of the paper, but I was engaged in other matters connected with this case. I think I applied to Mr. Ollivant for the second search either at Teethul or at Surat. I don't remember Mr. Ollivant directing that the second search should be made without my interference. Mr. Vajoolal, city magistrate, was asked to make it. I went with him to satisfy myself that the search was properly conducted. I stood at a distance of the two houses; my men were inside. The reason for my not going into the house was that, if I did so, a row might occur or a suspicion might be raised. I did not send my karkoon Hurribhoy with Vajoolal. I don't know why he went there. I feared a suspicion might be raised against me of having put in the paper if I went into the house. After the search, I was satisfied from what Vajoolal told me that the search was properly made, and that the required paper was found. He at first told me he had found a paper, and that he would produce it before the magistrate. My detective Parbhooram Mansookbram told me that it appeared Pragjee Abheram, son of Goolabdas's sister-in-law, had been to call Cassiram to Goolabdas's house. I did not ask him what enquiries he had made. Parbhooram has been on sick leave for a month and a half. I did not give his name merely because he is absent from Surat. I know that the boy is now and was in Surat a short time ago. The witness Cassiram may be in Surat still under the court's order. The boy Pragjee Abharam has not been shown to Cassiram. I have heard that Pragjee was produced in court. I may have gone to his school once or twice since, because my son attends the same school. I talked to the master Bomanjee, but did not ask him if algebra is taught. I know on whose information Nos. 4 and 5 were arrested; but you had better ask Mr. Scannell about it. I cannot give you the information. I first saw the witness Abdool Hameed on the 6th April; and he gave me some information, and said he had more to give. I told my sepoys on the following day, or the day after, that he should be brought to me. But he was not brought to me until the 8th May. It is true that in the meantime I was making active enquiries into the subject of the riots. I had frequently warned my sepoys to bring Abdool Hameed to me. I had obtained his name and address on the 6th April. When I asked him on the 8th May why he did not come before, he said he had no leisure, and that he was afraid of making enemies by coming to me. I had made enquiries as to his character. I know the witness Roshenbeg Ameerbeg, who was brought to me a day or two before the 10th May. I think Abdool Ahmeed gave me Roshenbeg's name and address. I don't remember whether he gave me any other name and address. I lent him no money to redeem a gold turban. A sepoy brought Mirza Azumbeg to me. I did not ask the sepoy how he came to know that he (Mirza Azumbeg) knew anything about the accused. I don't recollect which sepoy gave me his name. I think Dwarkapersad was wrong in saying that it was his duty to make a first report to me of any information he got. Tribhowun Bhicka was never brought to my house. I never offered him employment in the police force. I did make offers of employment in the police force to some candidates if they assisted me in the riot cases. I never threatened any persons who refused to render such assistance with being included among the rioters. I had no suspicions against the Borah witnesses of being rioters. There is a general opinion that the shopkeepers or Jahappa Bazar are tumultuous. Every riot has originated among them. I did not send Tribhowun Bhicka to live with Cassiram Nurrotum. Tribhowun told me his brother had turned him out of his house; but he did not tell me he had lived in Cassiram's house.

To the Judge—After Tribhowun gave his evidence, I sent an order to him to attend in court by the instruction of the Government Pleader, in order that he might be identified by Mr. Scannell.

Cross-examination continued—I enquired about Curreem Lutiff's character; and he appeared to be a good man. His brother is a sepoy under me. He did not appear to be a rioter. I know Fuckera Hurribhoy since his appearance before the magistrate. I did not know him personally before; and he was the only witness who turned round before the magistrate. I did not go to Nowsari in search of him. I have not been to Nowsari for a year. Besides the rioters who were placed before the magistrate, I don't remember having arrested any other persons as rioters. (Corrects himself). I may have arrested other persons also. I cannot say how many persons were arrested as rioters, and yet not charged as such. Boots with numbers have been given to the Surat policemen since the 11th March last. I issued warrants for the arrest of persons concerned in the riots; but they were not signed before the names were entered in them. I am sure of that. (In other words, witness denied the existence of blank warrants). I see this signature to a paper. It is not mine [Corrects himself]. It looks like mine. Without reading the contents of the paper, I cannot say whether the signature is mine. [Witness is shewn five other signatures and gives the same answer. With reference to a seventh signature, he admits the writing to be his. The papers which were folded up and the signatures on which were only shewn to witness, were then unfolded. He then said]—I say after looking at the contents of the papers that one is a paper with a signature like mine. The paper is a blank warrant, but though the signature is like mine, it is not mine. I cannot say whether it is true or false.

Mr. Perozshaw—If a signature is not yours, it must be false?

Motilal—Yes, it is false. (Out of seven signatures like his, two of which were on blank warrants, witness admitted two to be his and said other three were like his, but declared the signatures on the two blank warrants to be forgeries).

Cross-examination continued—I asked Tapidas Horgovun, a cloth merchant, to give evidence in this case. He said he knew nothing about the case. I had sent for him, but I did not confine him for a day. I did not ask him to give evidence against accused Nos. 2 and 3. I know Pranjeevundas Kursondas. I did not ask him to give evidence against accused Nos. 2 and 3, nor threatened him unless he gave evidence, to include him among the rioters. I took Bhugwandas mookhtiar to Bulsar to give evidence, but did not call him as a witness. I don't remember whether he made a statement before the Superintendent. He was summoned as a witness before the magistrate. I don't know Rungheil Durjee or Sonee who lives opposite to Goolabdas's house. I may have sent for him. I don't recollect whether I asked him to give evidence against the accused. I don't remember whether I took him to Bulsar as a witness. I cannot say whether I did not take him to Bulsar. I don't remember Rungheil Sonee telling me he was afraid to give false evidence, and asking to be allowed to go back to Surat from Bulsar. I had taken Hurkisson Durjee to Bulsar to give evidence. I don't remember his telling me he was afraid to give false evidence, and that he would be ruined if he gave false evidence. He was not called before the magistrate, because he said he knew nothing about the case. I don't remember whether his statement and the statement of Rungheil Sonee were taken before the magistrate. I know Vujjabhoy Nundlal, whose evidence I attempted to get for the prosecution. I called him and sent him before the Superintendent. I did not press him to give evidence against the accused. He did not tell me "Why do you press me to give evidence; I was not even in Surat at the time?" He said "Don't press me, I was not in Surat; I was in the district." (Laughter). I asked Kirparam Dajee if he could give me information against the accused. He said he could not, and would not, give any information. I don't think "could not" and "would not" made any difference. I know a boy named Motiram Assaram, who lives opposite Goolabdas's new house. I did not send for him and had no conversation with him about this case. He is 14 or 15 years of age. I did not ask him to give evidence that he was sent by Goolabdas to call Cassiram. I don't know Jugjeevundas Culliandas by name. I might recognise him if I saw him. I don't know Hurgovun Jugjeevun by name. I don't recollect calling him to give evidence in this case. Besides the witnesses called, I may have asked about ten or twelve others if they could give evidence. I cannot say whether I did not ask fifty. I did not personally ask fifty persons. I don't know Goolabdas Dwarkadas, *alias* Munghoo, who lives opposite Goolabdas. I first entered Government service as a peon and received the salary of a karkoon. I then became a sheristedar. I was sheristedar to the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, Member of Council, for four years.

Mr. Perozshaw said he now required the papers asked for from the Collector of Khaira before he could proceed with this part of the witness's cross-examination.

The Judge—The Collector declines to send those papers.

Mr. Perozshaw remarked that the Collector was bound to obey the summons of the court; and that when the papers were produced, it would be for the court to decide whether they were privileged communications affecting State affairs.

Mr. Gill—Do I understand your Honor to say that the magistrate of Khaira refuses to obey the order of this court? If he does, then I ask your Honor for an order for his commitment to jail for contempt of court.

The Judge said he did not think the Collector of Khaira understood the order of the court. Probably he was guilty of an error of judgment when he declined to produce the papers.

Mr. Gill said an officer in the position of a Magistrate and Collector was bound to understand the order of the court. If he did not, he was not fit to be a magistrate.

The Judge—Do you ask for another summons?

Mr. Gill answered in the affirmative, and moved that the cross-examination of the witness on this part of the case be reserved until the counsel for the defence had inspected the papers required to be produced. The learned counsel, after looking at the answer of the magistrate of Khaira, expressed his surprise that the English from of a summons *duces tecum* had not been adopted.

It appears that a memorandum in the vernacular had been sent, with the requirement of which the magistrate of Khaira declined to comply.

The Judge said he would now write to the magistrate in English with his own hand and require him to produce the papers.

Mr. Gill—It is very good of your Honor; but I will apply for a commitment to jail for contempt of court unless the magistrate complies with the court's order; and if your Honor does not commit him, I will apply to the High Court. I don't understand why a poor man should be punished for contempt of court, and not a Collector and Magistrate who ought to understand the law.

The Judge said, he thought it could not be intentionally done; there must be some mistake. His Honor thought there had been a misdescription of the papers as applied for in the first instance.

Mr. Gill said he understood that the existence of the papers was acknowledged, but that the Collector declined to produce them.

Mr. Perozshaw said the defence also wanted the papers from this court in the case of the Queen *vs.* Hurgovun Dhullechund. They were applied for sometime ago, but they had been put off from time to time, and they had not yet got them. A written application had been sent in. Those papers were required for this part of the cross-examination of Motilal.

The Judge—Have you got no answer?

Mr. Perozshaw said they had not been refused, but at the same time they had not been given them yet.

The Judge—I have nothing to do with this court.

Mr. Perozshaw—Your Honor is joint Session Judge and has power to order them to be produced.

The Judge—But the record is under the Sessions Judge. I might summon the record-keeper.

Mr. Perozshaw said the record was under the Assistant Judge, to whom an application had been made. His Honor (Mr. Pollen) could order the production of any papers from the record. The learned counsel said he would now go to another part of the witness's character which did not require any papers.

Cross-examination continued—I was police inspector at Rutnagherry about two years. Mr. Thelwall was then Assistant Collector. I was degraded one rank, because I was not prompt in my attendance at a village where a fire broke out. I was then in a boat in a creek with a man named Cullianroy, a karkoon. He told me to go to the village that was burning. I did not refuse to go; but owing to the state of the tide, the boat could not go to the place. Cullian did not complain against me. I did not then say that we saw no fire, and that Cullian's statement was false. An enquiry was held, and I was found guilty of neglect of duty and was degraded one rank.

The cross-examination was not finished when the court rose.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED. EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

SURAT, September 13.

THE enquiry into the changes of abetment in connection with the Surat riots, preferred against the two native editors and four others, was resumed this (being the twenty-first) day at the Surat Adawlut, before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Maneedharpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Lalldas, assessors. Mr. Branson, with Mr. Kevulram and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the crown. Mr. Gill appeared for Goolabdas, Kikabhoy, and Hurjeevun, accused Nos. 1, 3, and 5; and Mr. Perozshaw Mehta for Muncharam, Gunputram, and Narronshunker, accused Nos. 2, 4, and 6.

Mr. Motilal Mohunlal was recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Perozshaw—Enquiries and arrests in connection with the riots, apart from the present case, continued to be made from the 5th April till the 13th May 1878; and during that period, besides the persons placed before the magistrates, 9 persons in all had been arrested by the Surat police. Between 90 and 100 persons in all were arrested and placed before the magistrate, most of whom were released on their own recognisances. In the riot cases, I caused about 15 or 20 persons to be brought before me. About 50 or 60 persons came before me for enquiry and information in connection with the riots. I released about 8 persons who were accused. I think I released them under section 127 of the Procedure Code, upon recognisances and sureties; and nothing has yet been done with regard to them. The six accused, after their arrest, were separated, four being kept in the jail and two at the Castle. I visited the two in the Castle and told them that, if they spoke the truth regarding the other four, I would recommend the Collector and the Superintendent to consider their case. I served in the Khaira Zillah when several murders took place in the Nappar taluka; but I was not degraded or censured. I don't recollect seeing any Borahs in the Simwalla's bungalow near the Varriav Bhagal, either upstairs or downstairs. I don't recollect seeing any Borahs there any day during the Shravun month. I don't know that certain Borahs meet there every Sunday. Sulleemanjee Futteh Ally has not been given by me the belt of a detective policeman.

To the Judge—I would not call him a good man. He drives about in a carriage which is not his own, but belongs to his nephew.

To Mr. Perozshaw—I don't know the owner of the bungalow near the Varriav Bhagal.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I did not, in the presence of Cursetjee Jewajee, jailer, tell accused Nos. 2 and 3 that, if they gave evidence against the Kyast, I would get them released. I don't recollect whether Vajoolal shewed me the paper found by him in Cassiram's house. I cannot recollect—but I will tell you if I can recollect. Forms of blank warrants are lying all over my office and can be easily obtained, I swear I never signed any of them blank. I admit three of the seven warrants to be genuine, and they have the words "City police inspector" under the signature. The other four signatures are forgeries, and they have not under them the abovementioned words. Bhugwandas mookhtiar was taken by me to Bulsar, but he was not called as a witness, because I found that he had been punished for an offence. Hurkison Durjee was called to Bulsar, but he was not called before the magistrate, because he gave no information. I went and saw accused Nos. 4 and 5 at the Castle. They said if they were to be released, they would state all they knew against the other prisoners. They said to me——

Mr. Gill objected on the ground that no admission, I made to a policeman, was admissible in evidence.

The Judge upheld the objection.

In further re-examination, witness explained why he had sent for some of the persons whose names were mentioned to him on the preceding day by Mr. Perozshaw.

To Mr. Perozshaw (by permission of the court)—When Goolam Ally Jaffer Ally was brought to Bulsar, I don't recollect that he said that detective policeman Purbhooram had met him at the station. I don't know if Goolam Ally said so to the magistrate. I have not heard that the man, sent for the defence to accompany Goolam Ally from Surat to Bulsar, got separated from him on the way.

This concluded the evidence of Mr. Motilal, which commenced on Tuesday the 10th inst.

The examination of the accused Goolabdas before the magistrate was read out by the sheristedar.

The case for the prosecution closed here. Leave was given to the counsel for the defence to recall Motilal inspector when the papers from the Collector of Khaira had arrived, and to cross-examine him as a hostile witness. The examination of the six accused was then taken down by the Judge, commencing with Goolabdas, as follows:—

Q. Have you anything to say in this case? A. What I have to say will be said by my counsel. It is wholly concocted, and not a word is true. It is altogether got up by my enemies, the police and certain official—Q. Can you account for your time from 1st to 5th April last? A. I will say what I remember, and the rest by referring to my books—Q. Did you attend court on those days? A Yes, on every one of those day—Q. Did you ever speak to anyone about the closing of the shops? A. Never with anybody—Q. Did you use whatever influence you possessed one way or the other? A. In no way whatever—Q. Do you know Cassiram Nurrotum? A. I don't know him. If I saw him any day, I don't remember because I had never had anything to do with him—Q. Did he never bring a case to you? A. I don't recollect he ever did—Q. Did he ever ask you for employment? A. Never—Q. You heard the evidence of Purbhoolal Bhugwuttroy who said that, on the evening of the 4th April, he saw a crowd of persons going into your house. Have you anything to say about? A. It is false.

The examination of Muncharam was as follows:—

Q. Are you the editor and proprietor of the *Deshi Mittra*? A. Yes—Q. Were you in Surat between the 1st and 5th April? A. Yes—Q. You said before the magistrate that you examined everything that went into the *Deshi Mittra* except in your absence from Surat. How do you reconcile that with the statement of Jaivutchram that, since he joined the office, he put in his articles into the *Deshi Mittra* without your consent or knowledge? A. I cannot answer such a long question—Q. Did you tell the magistrate that, when in Surat, you examined all the articles that went into the *Deshi Mittra*? A. Yes.—Q. How do you reconcile that with the statement of Jaivutchram? A. It is true he gave articles to the compositors, but I always saw the first proofs—Q. And could you withhold any articles you disapproved of? A. Yes, during my presence I could—Q. Do you wish to state anything about the statements of the witnesses about you in connection with the meeting held at Goolabdas's house? A. It is wholly false: not a word is true—Q. What control had you during your presence in Surat over the articles in the *Gujarat Mittra*? A. As it is a large paper of four sheets I, Kikabhoy, and Jaivutchram wrote what each of us knew—Q. What control did you exercise over what appeared in the paper? A. I am proprietor. Whatever we knew we wrote—Q. Do you mean to say that you three had equal authority in whatever you wrote? A. Yes, equal authority in writing articles. As the paper was large, we trusted each other—Q. Did you organise the meeting of the 28th February at Burjorjee Fraser's house? A. No. I left Surat on the 10th February and returned the 14th March—Q. Do you wish to say anthing else? A. My counsel has stated and will state more.

Kikabhoy Purbhoodas said in answer to the Judge—I returned to Surat from Bombay on the morning of the 2nd April as I stated before the magistrate; but having had no rest the preceding night, I did not go to the office until the morning of the 3rd April when Jaivutchram saw me. The train arrived in Surat in the morning. I don't recollect the exact time: it was 5-30 or 6 a. m. From the station I went home in a carriage. My house is in Chowk Bazar near the Municipal offices. The Native Press Conference, which I attended in Bombay, lasted one day till the evening of the 29th March last. I stopped three whole days in Bombay after that. I had to purchase books for my bookshop in Surat, and to receive some second-hand type cases from Jaishunker, who is now sitting in court. I don't recollect if, after the Press Conference meeting, I had occasion to sign my name in Bombay. Purchases were made with ready cash. While I was in Bombay I may have written to Jaishunker to send me copies of the *Rast Goftar* and the *Arya Mittra*, containing reports of the proceedings of the Press Conference. When I first left Surat no date was fixed for my return. No one came to meet me at the Surat station. I drove home in a hired carriage. I did not write from Bombay to anyone in Surat. I had sent verbal message with those who preceded me. In Bombay I put up at the house of Damodhurdas Ghellabhoy, Muncharam's brother. I dined at the houses of friends. Two subjects have been assigned to my sub-editor to write upon; and I allow him to send in any articles he likes on those subjects. He may print anything he likes on those subjects, bearing in mind the policy of the paper. Whoever had most experience used to write on particular subjects. The sub-editor used to write on the licence tax and the war, without any control of mine. I sometimes revised the proofs. I was not the principal originator of the meeting of the 28th February last. I did not compose the Naggur Sett's speech—not in the least. I did not know of the closing of the shops until I returned to Surat on the 2nd April. On that day I only went to my shop about 1 p. m. I was sleeping at home up to that time. I do not know Cassiram Nurrotum. I remember Muncharam saying to Dyabhoy vakil at the house of the Naggur Sett, that a man like Cassiram opposed his views at the well near the Castle. I say this is a got-up case. When I and Muncharam were making speeches at the Castle, almost everybody was speaking against us. A man like Cassiram was misguiding the people near the police chowkey at the corner of the road leading to the Tartee Bridge; and while going home from the Castle I saw him there. My book shop is open about fifteen days in the month. I cannot say if it was open on the 3rd and 4th April. It was closed on the 5th. Whenever I am engaged at the press, the shop is closed. I keep a diary. I did not take it to Bombay with me. I cannot say without looking at the diary where I went on the 3rd April. Formerly I used to enter even what I ate and drank. (A laugh). I remember that on the 3rd April I went to Burjorjee Fraser's bungalow, and to the Castle in the evening. Dwarkadas called me in the morning to Burjorjee Fraser's, and I went. A conversation was going on about the strike when I went. There were Burjorjee Fraser, the Naggur Sett, Dwarkadas, and Goolabdas Purshotumdas; Mr. C. M. Thatte also came there. I stopped there half an hour at the utmost. I was told by Dwarkadas to call Motilal inspector, and I left. I went to Motilal's house. I was told he had gone to the Superintendent's bungalow. I saw Motilal's son. The Judge—(That makes boy No. 5 in the case. (A laugh). I told the boy to send Motilal to the Press when he returned home. I know why Motilal was wanted at Fraser's. They were talking amongst themselves that the people did not listen to them. I advised them to go with police officers so as to frighten the people into opening their shops, because they were so very obstinate and did not open their shops. Dwarkadas met me about 8 or 8-15 a. m. Motilal's house is seven or eight minutes walk from Burjorjee Fraser's, to which I returned. The persons who were there were going away. I met Dwarkadas in the gateway, and I told him what I had done. I then went home about 9 a. m. I took about half an hour in bathing, worshipping, and taking my meals, and by 9-30 a. m. I went to the press, which is five minutes' walk from my house. (At Mr. Gill's suggestion). Motilal came to the press about 12 o'clock at noon.

The Judge to Motilal—Is that true?

Motilal—No, I went to the press at 4 p. m.

The Judge—By what watch?

Motilal—I went alone. (Laughter).

Muncharam—He says what is not true.

The Judge—That is not regular.

Kikabhoy to Motilal—You were with me at the Castle at 4 p. m. Why do you say a falsehood?

The Judge to Motilal—Why did you go?

Motilal—My sepoy told me I was asked to call at the press.

The accused Gunputram said in answer to the Judge—I did not tell any persons to close their shops. I was taken by Dwarkadas to get the shops opened. I made no signs whatever that the shops should not be opened. My barrister will say more on my behalf.

The accused Hurjeevun said in answer to the Judge—I have nothing to say in addition to what Gunputram has said. I made no signs with my hands. I don't remember speaking to Roshenbeg in the Jahappa Bazar.

The accused Narronshunker said in answer to the Judge—I did not call people to Goolabdas's house. I did not go out at all during the days of the disturbance. As to the evidence against me, my barrister will say what he has to say. I used to go to the temple to worship. I had no other business to attend to. On my way to the temple, I once saw the witness Crushnashunker sitting at the shop of one Maneckial.

The Judge to Mr. Gill—Do you propose to call witnesses?

Mr. Gill said he thought not, unless he heard an expression of opinion from the court that he should. Perhaps it would shorten the case very much, if after hearing the learned counsel for the prosecution, if he chose to speak, his Honour would say whether there were any grounds for proceeding against all or any of the prisoners. Mr. Gill would ask his Honor to state whether there were any grounds for a finding.

Mr. Branson said he did not propose to sum up the evidence.

The Judge said he should like to hear Mr. Gill speak to the evidence; and then he should like to hear the witnesses summoned from Bombay.

Mr. Gill asked his Honor to indicate the points on which he desired him to call witnesses. It would not do to call all the 230 witnesses of whom a list had been given. He submitted that there was no case against accused Nos. 5 and 6, who might at once be acquitted; and if they were, the ground would be cleared a good deal, and he could then direct his attention to the case against the fourth prisoner.

The Judge remarked that Mr. Gill should call his witnesses, and he would ask him to stop when necessary.

Mr. Gill said he meant first to call witnesses to displace Cassiram's story, and the story of the Borah witnesses.

Mr. Gill then addressed the assessors on behalf of the prisoners, but the address had not proceeded to any great length—when the court rose.

OUR contemporary the *Madras Athenæum* takes us to task regarding our article on the maltreatment of prisoners, and challenges us to fulfil our promise of further exposure of the cruelties perpetrated in the prisons of this Presidency. We feel quite equal to the task we have undertaken, and shall fulfil it in due course. We trust, however, that those we shall be compelled to impale upon the bar of public opinion will not have to exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"—*South of India Observer.*

THE Testimonial to Mr. Elwin, the late Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, was exhibited on Tuesday last by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons at the waiting rooms of the Central Station for the inspection of the Railway employes. It consisted of an ebony wood casket beautifully and artistically made up, containing a tea and coffee service of massive silver inlaid with gold, and two silver trays beautifully carved with the signs of the Zodiac complete the gift. The workmanship is admirably well executed, and the whole piece cost about Rs. 3,500.

PREACHERS' APPEALS TO FEAR.—It might, perhaps, have been expected, viewing the matter *a priori*, that the hourly contemplation and visible propinquity of death would lead men to turn their minds the more to that life which they profess to believe awaits them after death. Thus preachers, unwisely in our opinion, substituting a principle of terror for one of rational preference for good, endeavour to excite the devotion of their hearers by continually representing to them the uncertainty of life, and presenting unceasingly to their imagination the certain propinquity and, perhaps, immediate vicinity of death. And it cannot be doubted that this kind of exhortation, though little calculated, as we think, to lead the mind to a deliberate decision of the will in favour of virtue, does yet produce in its hearers a tendency to recur with frightened faith to the prescriptions of their spiritual guides; just as the man, whose life has passed in the indulgence of unhealthy habits, runs to the physician at the visible approach of death. It is, therefore, curious that the actual and palpable presence of death among men, and its unmistakable imminence over each individual, should not produce the same effect. It is notorious that it brings about a diametrically opposite result. And this fact alone should "give pause" to the operators of fear-born "conversions," as they are termed, and cause them to inquire a little further into the true nature of the effects they succeed in producing—*Quarterly Review.*

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A. LEITH, Acting Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels will be OPENED to VISITORS from the 1st October next. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum. The following BUNGALOWS are TO LET for next season:—

PARBUT HOUSE, an excellent view, well-furnished and fitted for two families. Rent Rs. 350.

WADIA LODGE, a large bungalow, good view and furnished. Rent Rs. 380.

WALKER'S COTTAGE, beautiful view and furnished. Rent Rs. 300.

KEEP SAKE nice view. Rent Rs 250.

BUND SIDE. Rent Rs. 200.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS:—From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.			
Chateau de Frauds	Rs.	14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	„	18	„
Chateau Leoville	„	22	„
Chateau Lafitte	„	26	„
HOCKS:—From G. M. Pabstmann Sohn, Mayence			
Geisenheimer	„	20	per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch	„	24	„
Steinwein	„	24	„
Hochhsimer	„	26	„
Rudesheimer	„	28	„
Marcobrunner	„	33	„
BEER:—			
Ind, Coope & Co.'s Pale Ale	Rs.	4	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	„	2-8	„ Pts.
LIQUEUR:—			
Maraschino di Zara	„	36	do. large bot.
Do. do.	„	38	per 2 doz pints
CHAMPAGNE:—			
Eugène Clicquot Reims	„	40	per doz. qts.
Do. do.	„	45	per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole*	Rs.	50	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	Rs.	54	per case of 2 doz. Pts
BRANDY:—			
Boulestin & Co.'s Cognac	Rs.	20	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„	22	p. case 2 doz. flasks
Do. do. * Star Cognac	„	22	per doz. Qts.
Do. do. do.	„		case 2 doz flasks.
Muller Frère's Cognac	„		per doz. Qts.
Fromy and Rogée's well known *** Stars	„	30	„

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, 25th June 1878

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co.
No. 2, Dean Lane.

		Net Cash.	
CHAMPAGNE—			
"Perinet & Fils".. Qts. per doz.	Rs.	43	0
SHERRY—			
"Barton & Co." ... „ „	„	12	0
BORDEAUX—			
"Cissac Medoc" ... „ „	„	14	0
GINGER ALE—			
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	„	4	0

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MOIR'S SOUPS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S JELLIES IN TINS.
MOIR'S MARMALADE IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN TINS.
MOIR'S BACON IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN TINS.
MOIR'S HAMS IN CANVAS.
MOIR'S BOTTLED FRUITS.
MOIR'S PEARL BARLEY IN TINS.
MOIR'S KIPPERED HERRINGS IN TINS.
MOIR'S FINDON HADDOCKS IN TINS.
MOIR'S OATMEAL IN TINS.
MOIR'S ANCHOVY PASTE IN TINS.
MOIR'S POTTED MEATS IN TINS.
MOIR'S ESS. OF ANCHOVIES IN BOTTLES.
MOIR'S TABLE JELLIES IN BOTTLES.
JOHN MOIR & SON, GLASSHOUSE FIELDS.
BROOK STREET, London, E. and at Aberdeen.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.

And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."

A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.

ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."

Price Lists on application.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	0
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	0
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats 6-8 to	8	0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

ARECA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

Watch and Clockmakers

IN ORDINARY
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE VICEROY OF INDIA
AND
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and repairs of every description done on the PREMISES *by* PRACTICAL ENGLISH *workmen got out expressly from London.*

Bombay, 7th September 1878. Rampart Row.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received per S.S. NIZAM, a NEW and FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT of Ladies and Gents' FELT and SUN HATS.

The Grimsby Low Medium Round Crown Black Felt Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
The Bristol Low Round Crown Black Felt	9	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Dress Hats	16	8
Do. do. Drab Dress Hats	12	8
Cloth Travelling Caps, Helmet Shaped	4	8
Do. do. with Ear Flaps, Helmet Shaped	5	0
Black Soft Felt Taper Yankee Hats with Wide Brims	9	0
Drab do. do. do. do.	9	0
Scotch Caps of various Clans	5	0
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Black do. do.	18	8

Sun and Shikaring Helmets and Hats of all our well known Shapes.

LADIES FELT HATS.

Black Hard Felt Low Round Crown Narrow Brim, best quality	9	8
Black Soft Felt Round Crown	7	8
Blue do. do. do. do.	7	8
Brown do. do. do. do.	7	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Silk Riding Hats	16	8
Andre's Drab Terai Hats	18	8
Do. Brown do. do.	18	8

Ladies Sun and Riding Hats of various Shapes.

LITTLE BOYS' HATS.

The Lorne Black Silk Velvet (Scotch Cap shape)	6	8
The Genoa Black Soft Round Crown	6	8
Do. Drab do. do. do.	6	8

Ten per cent. discount for Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
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STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represents Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August, 1st 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS,

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

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WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	8	9	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10	0	10	4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	14	12	4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13	12	14	4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Gall	7	10	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe „ „	181	4	195	0
Cantenac „ „	223	8	242	0
St. Julien „ „	254	4	276	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE,
WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE,
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM
S. Rose & Co., Bombay.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of the *New Congelator* can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the Wine, is an entirely new adaptation. Rs. 25 each.

The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the Agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result reducing the water to Ice.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR, ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. do. on Two do. do. do. do.
Do. do. on Four do. do. do. do.
Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, Leather Washers and all the necessary fittings, kept in stock.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

Extract from the *Times of India* for 20th July, 1874.

We have made an inspection of the latest invention or artificial Ice-making, which is patented under the designation of "Edmond Carre's Ice-making Machines." Messrs. Rose & Co., of Meadow Street, Bombay, being the appointed Agents. The mode of the operation is by means of a pneumatic machine, Sulphuric Acid absorbing the latent caloric in the water contained in the attached decanter or vase, the result being the formation of Ice,—by the use of the vase, Block Ice is obtained. The whole process is exceedingly simple, and the results most satisfactory. In private houses and at messes up-country this unique and complete machine will prove a boon, and hardly less indispensable than the aqua itself.

Extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of 15th April, 1875.

MESSRS. ROSE & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT.—Together with a number of other curiosities, we had the pleasure the other day of seeing one of Edmond Carre's ice-making machines at work in Messrs. Rose & Co's establishment. Chemically speaking, the process of exhausting the air from water, and the absorption of the moisture arising from rapid evaporation by means of sulphuric acid is simple enough; but still it is pretty, when the thermometer shows 86 in the shade, to see in a few minutes a jarful of water urn "wisibly before one's werry eyes" into a solid gelid mass. Mr. Carre's pneumatic machine should prove invaluable to up-country residents. It is simple enough in its construction, so that even a native servant may work it without committing some fatal mistake.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.

The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation	Rs. 150	0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation	„ 250	0

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap ... Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ... Rs. 160 0

RAILWAY ICE BOX specially constructed for Railway Travelling ... Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.

ICE PITCHERS ... Rs. 20 to Rs. 100

Ice Pail, Ice Tongs, and Ice Hammers.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, with handsomely cut glass dishes Rs. 200.

S. ROSE & CO.

S. ROSE & CO., SOLE APPOINTED BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
THE BRITANNIA LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
NOW INTRODUCED INTO INDIA FOR THE FIRST TIME.

The following Fittings and Tools accompany each Machine, and are all included in the first cost:—Hemmer, Quilting Gauge, Tucking Gauge, 4 Bobbins, one dozen assorted Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Can, Turn-screw, Patent Break, Book of Instructions, and a Needle Setter.

THE XL HAND MACHINE.

The Latest and Best Machines in the Market. With recent registered improvements not possessed by any other Machine. Cash Price ... Rs. 55

THE LITTLE BRITANNIA.

The most compact and perfect Machine ever introduced. Can be worked by hand or foot at pleasure. Cash Price ... 75

THE BRITANNIA SQUARE STAND MACHINE.

Designed to meet the demand for a plain serviceable Machine at a low Price ... 75

The Britannia Square Stand Machine, with Polished Table and Folding Cover ... 100

LION PATTERN.

On Ornamental Bronzed Stand and Polished Table. Cash Price ... 100

The Britannia Square Stand Pattern and Lion Pattern Machines can be had with the steel work electro silver plated for Rs. 20 extra.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, A VERY LARGE and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW facing the Sea, situate on Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Mr. BICKERDIKE. For rent and other particulars apply to the undersigned, at No. 3, Church Street.

HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY,
COWASJEE MANOCKJEE LIMJEE,
Executors of the Will of the late Sir COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, deceased.
5th September, 1878.

KHUNDALLA.

TO BE LET, at Khundalla, for the coming October season, a COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW, containing a Drawing, a Dining, and two Bed rooms, one Dressing and one Bath room. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
No. 28, Meadow Street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW and REDUCED RATES of PREMIUM in FORCE from 1st January 1878. For particulars apply to the Agents,

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY at the usual Rates Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department,

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THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NOTICES.

DR. JELOVITZ,
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONER,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA TERRAGE,
OR LETTERS, &C., AT
MESSRS. THOMPSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS, FORT.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale,
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the 'Indian Printing Press, Girgaum,' in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising the headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

PRICE RS. 2.

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NOTICE.

DR. EDWARD SAMUEL TRIBE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of Edward Samuel Tribe, formerly of No. 10, Woburn Place, Russell Square, and of No. 30, Cranon Road, Paddington, both in the county of Middlesex, but late of No. 4, Passagedela Madeleine, Paris, in France, Surgeon General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at No. 4, Passagedela Madeleine in Paris aforesaid on the 16th day of January 1878, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the exemplification of the PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased annexed) were GRANTED on the 6th day of August 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ALFRED DANN SAUNDERS, a partner in the firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., are required on or before MONDAY, the 23rd day of September 1878, to SEND to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. King, King & Co., in Church Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to FRANK BEAZLEY TRIBE and AUGUSTUS WALTER ARNOLD, the Executors named in the said last Will and Testament of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Administrator, shall than have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 19th August 1878.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 21st September 1878, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, which were adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 3rd September 1878:—

1. That the Albert Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That Messrs. Choonilal Nanchund and Muncherjee Ruttonjee Bilimoria be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators, and their remuneration be Rs. 500 for each.

3. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Ten Lacs, divided into four thousand shares of Rs. 250 [two hundred and fifty] each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, except the uncalled capital thereof, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid sixteen hundred Shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, and such Shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, so and in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge and performance of the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, contracts, covenants and obligations of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and for the appointment of Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Company, and their nominees and assigns from time to time, as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for a period of 25 years from the date of the registration of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the remuneration, terms, conditions, powers, and provisions contained in the Draft Agreement, which was kept for inspection at the Registered Office of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

4. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or might be exercised by the Liquidators jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

5. That the Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do and exercise all the powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

By Order of the Directors,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 4, 1878.

NOTICES.

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Attest: MYER ASCHE, Assistant Secretary.
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